CANADA AND EMPIRE DEFENCE.

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CANADA

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EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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CANADA

No. 800. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921. Vol. LXII. | 9D. WEEKLY

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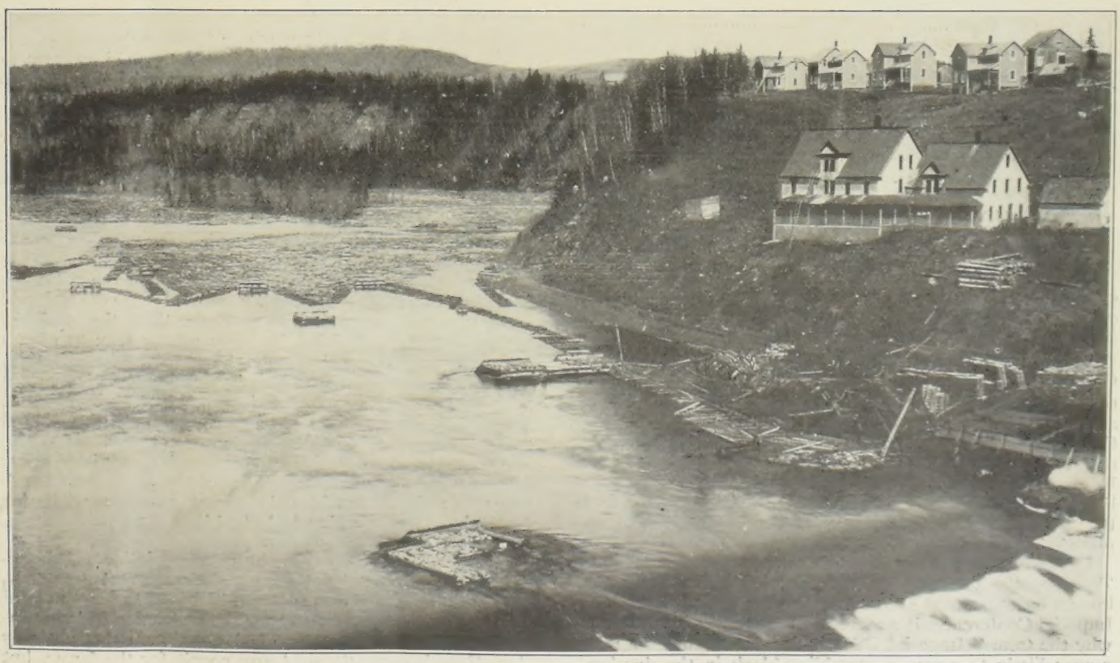

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An interview with the Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick, appears on page 157.

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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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CANADA AND THE CONFERENCE.

A GREAT deal of discussion, both spoken and written, with regard to the forthcoming meeting of the Premiers of the Empire, continues to range round its designation. As we noted last week, Mr. Churchill has spoken of it as a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet. Mr. Meighen, on the other hand, when questioned on the character and scope of the gathering in the Dominion House of Commons the other day, said that Mr. Churchill's designation appeared wrong, as the coming conference was something quite different, being merely a conference of Premiers. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in replying to questions on the subject at Westminster, referred to a statement of Mr. Bonar Law's last November, in which it was described as "a meeting on the lines of the Imperial War Cabinet," emphasising the fact that "no meeting of the Imperial Conference is contemplated this year."

In the course of some correspondence appearing in the *Times* on the subject, Professor Berriedale Keith, a well-known constitutional authority, who took part in previous Imperial Conferences in a secretarial capacity, gives reasons why the term "Imperial Cabinet" seems to him "a misnomer likely to prove a stumbling-block in the development of Imperial co-operation," and gives his opinion that "Conference" is the only proper term for the meeting this year. Another correspondent follows this up with the suggestion that "Imperial Council" would be at once truer and more useful. It is a little confusing for those who are keenly concerned about such terminological exactitude that the Premiers of the Empire, practically without exception, and including Mr. Lloyd George, have for months been speaking of this meeting as an Imperial Conference. Mr. Meighen, in his speech last week, emphasised the essential point when he said that the coming gathering was no more than a preliminary to the promised constitutional conference, which he indicated as being an Imperial Conference in its true sense. The simplest way out of the difficulty would seem to be to spell the word with a small "c" instead of a capital.

The very fact of the meeting being preliminary to the constitutional conference has an important bearing on the matters which will be discussed next month. Besides this aspect, the other most important questions, as defined by the Colonial Under-Secretary, are the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, certain defence questions, and arrangements for securing a common Imperial policy in foreign affairs. The attitude of Canada to the agenda was brought out by Mr. Meighen, who stated that none of the subjects had been suggested by Canada, and indicated his personal view that the question of defence did not properly belong to this year's conference. Mr. Meighen showed wisdom in refusing to express an opinion on such a subject as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in advance of this opportunity for common consultation, and in reiterating his promise that no steps whatever would be taken that would bind Canada, and also the principle that no step should ever be taken that would bind Canada, until ratified by the Dominion Parliament. Such an attitude on the part of Canada's Prime Minister proves that the representation of the Dominion at the London conference is in safe hands.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Patronage Bill.

Apparently the pressure of a section of the House, who are anxious that Members of Parliament should again enjoy the right to nominate political supporters for Government employment, is the cause of the introduction of a Bill for the partial re-establishment of the old system.

The Cabinet would no doubt be relieved if the first reading of the Bill showed that the majority of the House was against a return to the old system, for it is inevitable that the exercise of patronage is in many cases abused, and is used by the party machine to the detriment of the public service. It is unfortunate that public opinion in Canada is not sufficiently insistent on the subject to strengthen the hands of the Government.

* * *

Railway Economics.

A series of articles has been issued for public information to explain to the taxpayer in Canada why the Canadian National Railways do not pay. This is useful and necessary publicity work, and should have the result of creating better-informed opinion in Canada concerning the fundamental economics of railway enterprise. Having assumed such heavy liabilities on account of the nationalisation of two transcontinental lines, it is to the general interest of the Dominion as a whole that the Railway Board should be assisted in every proper way to give a satisfactory service and to make the system self-supporting.

The object of these articles is to show, by comparison with other railways in Canada and in the United States, that the position of the Canadian National Railways is not quite so dismal as some would make it appear. It is also shown that the absorption of the Grand Trunk is of prime importance to the future success of the Government railways, as it "provides in many respects what the National system previously lacked."

* * *

Restricted Immigration.

The Employers' Association of Manitoba, through their general secretary, are strongly criticising the attitude of the Labour leaders who call for the restriction of immigration. The Employers' Association maintain that not only does Canada urgently need new people for the farms, but

she needs more labour in all lines of industrial activity, especially in the ranks of unskilled labour.

The success of the Soldiers' Settlement Board has shown how safely and advantageously money can be advanced to men who wish to work, if guided by properly experienced advisers, and it is becoming more generally recognised that it is quite as important to assist and safeguard the new settler as it is to attract him to Canada in the first instance, for it is computed that in the past very large numbers of useful citizens have not been retained in Canada, mainly owing to the absence of help and supervision during the first year or two of their settlement.

* * *

Trade With the West Indies. The Bill ratifying the Trade Agreement between the West Indies and Canada met with general approval from all parties of the House at Ottawa, and it is generally anticipated that this agreement, which was arrived at last summer, will prove of substantial advantage to both sides. Sir George Foster, who took an important part in the negotiations, is to be congratulated on his success, and Canadian manufacturers, if they take advantage of the substantial preferences which they now enjoy, should soon increase an export trade which already exceeds $35,000,000 in value.

For the purposes of the agreement the West Indies have divided themselves into three groups according to the measure of the trade preference they are able to offer, which varies from a general preference of 50 per cent. down to 25 per cent.

* * *

The Cattle Embargo Commission. The names of the five members of the Commission appointed by the Government to enquire into the cattle embargo were announced on Monday, as were also the terms of reference. The Commissioners are all well-known public men, with considerable experience in public investigation, and Lord Finlay's position as chairman gives additional assurance that the question will be enquired into on thoroughly unbiassed lines.

There will probably be some surprise felt in Canada at the wide terms of the reference given to the Commission. The enquiry will not be made into the embargo as applied to Canada alone, but will embrace the whole question of the admission of live stock into the United Kingdom. As a matter of fact, when he announced his intention of appointing a Commission, Mr. Lloyd George did not confine his attention to Canada—although it arose out of the Canadian aspect of the case—but spoke in a general sense. Both the number of cattle available and their liability to disease will come within the scope of the enquiry. The Dominion Government, we have no doubt, will see to it that, as Mr. Meighen stated in the Dominion House of Commons when the embargo was being discussed there, the facts in support of Canada's contention will be fully and carefully laid before the Commission. That is the most urgent point to be kept in view.

* * *

The Governor-General in the West. In anticipation of his return to England this year, the Duke of Devonshire has been paying a farewell visit to the West. In the course of it he has taken the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of Canada and the Canadians, and the Westerners, in their turn, have expressed their high opinion of the Governor-General's personality and services. The *Manitoba Free Press* speaks of his likeable qualities as a man, and pronounces him "one of the best of our Governors-General, because he has, with unfailing judgment and tact, lived up to the requirements and obligations of his high position." The *Calgary Herald*, recalling the sense of public duty shown by all the Governors-General of Canada since Confederation, says:—

> This devotion to duty, to the British ideal of public service, has been shown at its best by the Duke of Devonshire. He has been indefatigable in travelling to every part of Canada. He has not favoured the more attractive and larger cities, but has gone into the villages and the country districts, and has become thoroughly acquainted with all the people, with their work, their needs, their aspirations. Canada likes that in a Governor-General. The people of the Dominion respond quickly when interest is displayed in their country and its activities. So the Duke of Devonshire has become immensely popular in Canada, and his departure will be sincerely regretted.

The Governor-General, on his part, expressed his sense of the great spaces, great resources, and great opportunities which Canada presents, and said he would carry away with him "a very firm and deep-rooted affection for Canada, and the confidence that she will carry out her great traditional policy of loyalty to British institutions and traditions."

* * *

The Duke as M.P. This Western trip had several interesting personal sides. At Calgary, for instance, the Governor-General entered the auctioneer's box at a sale of pure-bred bulls and handled the hammer most effectively. At Winnipeg he braved convention, as understood in the Mother of Parliaments, and attended and addressed a session of the Legislative Assembly.

In the latter city his Excellency gave some hints of his intentions in respect to public life on his return to this country, typical of his democratic leanings. He expressed satisfaction that, having learned by the last mail that he had been elected to serve on a municipal body in England, he would be able again to enter municipal life. He appears also to be looking forward to the opportunities offered by the long-promised reform of the House of Lords. As a former member of the Imperial House of Commons, he told his audience, he had always been interested in legislative affairs, and he "felt that within the next few years, if certain changes were made, he would attempt to induce a sufficient number of electors to return him to the House of Commons."

* * *

Ambassadors of Trade. The delegates of the National Retail Dry Goods Association of America and the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, who are visiting this country, were happily termed "ambassadors of trade" at one of their functions last week. Their visit should help to form another link between the English-speaking countries which are separated from each other by the Atlantic. How intimately they are linked by history was brought home to the visitors last Saturday, when, before and after enjoying the hospitality of Lord and Lady Burnham at Hall Barn, they saw Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, William Penn's grave at Jordans, and the Penn family's pew at Stoke Poges—the country churchyard of Gray's "Elegy." And at Oxford and Cambridge on Monday they found further common associations in other realms than business.

In the strictly business sphere the trans-Atlantic dry-goods-men are also finding plenty to interest them. They have been inspecting great business premises like Harrods' and Whiteley's. One Canadian respresentative, in giving his impressions of what he had seen, said they had found plenty that was wonderful in the contents of the stores, but did not think much of the buildings themselves. The correctness of that view was proved by Sir Woodman Burbidge's remark that it was a tonic for any business man to go over to America or Canada and see the stores there, and each year he went across he came back feeling anxious to pull down Harrods' premises and rebuild them.

* * *

Riches of the Northland. Dr. Bosworth's paper before the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, from which we give some extracts on another page, adds in several respects to our knowledge of the Mackenzie oilfield, of which he was one of the discoverers. This oil discovery has already attracted a great deal of attention, and Fort Norman is likely to be the Mecca of numerous prospectors this summer. Oil is not, however, to be the only lodestone that will draw men to those Northern territories. Mr. J. K. Cornwall, M.P., that pioneer of the Northland, says there is going to be much activity there this season in working the gold deposits that are known to exist in the neighbourhood of Great Slave Lake and elsewhere, while those who go up for that purpose in the summer will remain for trapping in the winter.

Mr. Cornwall looks forward to the dawning of a new era for that part of the country, and predicts that before long it will be recognised that the North is to Canada what the Indies were to the Spaniards.

Canada's Banking System.

It has been long recognised and acknowledged that a large measure of the prosperity of Canada and its financial well-being is due to the excellence of its banking system, a point which is referred to in the interesting interview which we publish with one of the most prominent of the younger bankers of Canada. In contrast with the banking methods of the United States, the Canadian system is infinitely more flexible through its establishment of numerous branches, all reporting to and controlled by the head office.

The Canadian banking system is often referred to as having sprung direct from the Scottish banking system. This, however, is not strictly correct, though its procedure, no doubt, owes much to the Scottish practice. Those who are interested in this question will find the subject treated fully and authoritatively in the work of Mr. R. M. Breckenridge on "The History of Banking in Canada," published by the National Monetary Commission of the United States Senate, where the fact is established that in their first banking charter for Canada the chief provisions of Alexander Hamilton's draft for a national bank were adopted. In process of time many changes were made from the original plans of this shrewd banker, and the Canadian system became, in many ways, better and more suited for the conditions of a new and expanding country than the system employed in the United States.

—* *—

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

The nominating committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce were to meet yesterday (Friday) to make arrangements for a general meeting of members-elect and others interested in the establishment of the Chamber, which will be held on Monday next, May 9, at Australia House, Aldwych, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Lt.-Col. L. S. Amery, M.P., Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, has accepted an invitation to address the meeting and to give the Chamber the benefit of his advice. This will also give Canadians an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the assistance given by Col. Amery in the past in all Dominion matters as Under Secretary for the Colonies.

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—* *—

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Canadian Pensions Committee has refused to consider the demand of the soldiers who served in the war for a cash gratuity of $2,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

MACARTNEY.—At St. Lambert, Montreal, on April 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Macartney (*née* Cissie Munro)—a daughter.

SMITH.—At Danforth Private Nursing Hospital, Toronto, on April 29, the wife of Hugh Goldie Smith (*née* Janie Fairley)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERWICK—MEIKLE.—At the Knox Presbyterian Church, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, on April 5, by the Rev. W. A. Guy, Cyril, youngest son of E. J. Berwick, of London, England, to Bessy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Meikle, late of The Pines, Ayr.

BRYDON—DRYDEN.—At the Robinson Memorial Church, Vancouver, on April 6, by the Rev. — Esler, Robert James Brydon, engineer, Port Mellon, B.C., youngest son of the late Walter D. Brydon, Winningtonrig, Hawick, to Helen Gray, only daughter of Alexander Dryden, engineer, Galashiels.

SANDISON—BRUCE.—At the Gordon Richmond Hotel, Spey Bay, on April 27, by the Rev. Alexr. Shaw, B.D., South U.F. Church, Buckie, John Forsyth Sandison, draper, Buckie, to Isabella, eldest daughter of George A. Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, Sudbury, Ontario, and niece of Capt. and Mrs. Smart, "Damount," Buckie.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS.—On April 29, at Southsea, Christine Emily Andrews (Tiny), the dearly-beloved wife of Surg.-Commander A. G. Andrews, R.N. (retired), and daughter of the late James Thomson, Q.C., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

HANSON.—At Oxford, on April 28, George Fulford Hanson, of Schenectady, N.Y., U.S.A., aged 26 years.

IRVING.—At Solsgirth, Manitoba, on April 13, Chris Johnston, wife of George Irving, and second daughter of the late Jas. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Pather, Wishaw.

PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.—On April 29, at the Island, Corfield, British Columbia, Jane, daughter of Rear-Admiral Fenwick and widow of Capt. Sir Clive Oldmall Long Phillipps-Wolley.

IN MEMORIAM.

KING.—In ever-loving and unfading memory of my dearly-loved only child, George Stanley King, Canadians, who died of wounds in France, April 30, 1918.—Mother.

BUFFALO MEDICINE.

An Old-Time Fetish and Its Modern Application.

Among the American Indians the possession of a "fetish" was believed to ensure extreme good fortune. Next to the "tutelar," or guardian spirit, nothing had such magic power.

The tutelar, usually an animal, appeared to an Indian youth in a dream after prolonged vigil and fasting, and thenceforward became his protector through life. The fetish he might find, inherit, or even acquire by barter. What it was, was of little importance. It might be any object, however incongruous, though usually something small, easily portable, such as a bone, a feather, a carved or painted stick, a curious concretion, a fossil, or the figure of an animal or bird. Its importance lay in the fact that by some mysterious agency this object had become possessed of consciousness, volition, and immortal life, and especially *orenda*, or magic power, which enabled it to help its possessor to achieve his aims, safeguard him in their pursuit, and protect him from harm and disease.

In return for the favours it bestowed, the fetish demanded adoration, and among some tribes it was frequently smeared with oblations of blood from animals slain in hunting, as it was believed that this kept it alive and strengthened its occult power. If the fetish were the representation of a bird or animal, it was supposed to transfer to the possessor some of its special characteristics—as swiftness in flight if a hawk, silence in movement if an owl, or expertness in dodging if a dragon-fly.

Of all the animals none was such "strong medicine" as the buffalo, for was he not *nat-o-yé*—a word which may be translated as "having sun power," or more properly "sacred." Every good thing, as was well known—success in war, in the chase, health, long life, all happiness—came by the power of the sun, and according to the stories told by the old men, had not the sun himself said: "Of all the animals I like the buffalo best. He is for the people. To him I give my power." He who had the good fortune to possess "buffalo medicine" was therefore a happy warrior, for he was, he knew, assured of good health, vitality, abundance of food, and success in life.

A Happy Symbol.

These characteristics of "buffalo medicine" are recalled by the Dominion Parks Commissioner, Ottawa, in sending out a neat little metal token, bearing on one side the words: "Prevent Fires. Save the Forest. 'Buffalo Medicine (Luck Charm,'" and on the other a buffalo on the prairie, with, behind him, the setting sun, and the legend, "Grand National Parks. Play-Grounds of the World."

"This charm," says the Commissioner, "happily symbolises sun power, and comes to you from the Canadian National Parks, with the hope that you may, during your stay in the parks, derive some of the magic power which the sun bestows upon all who visit his Lodge-of-the-Great-Outdoors, and that you may take away with you new health, vitality, and inspiration as a talisman against the future. In this connection you are reminded of the habits of our red brothers while in the woods, for the Indian built his fire on sandy or rocky places, watched it carefully, and was vigilant to see that no stray spark endangered the trees, which he worshipped as the dwelling-place of living spirits. If the forest is not, as he believed, peopled with spirits, it is still the home of myriads of 'glancing wings and softly pattering feet.' Although you may not see them as you pass along the trails or sit by the camp fires, 'brown, bright eyes peep out from every brake.' A single match or a neglected fire may destroy thousands of wild homes, besides scarring irretrievably the living mantle of green which clothes the mountains with beauty. If you will remember this, the magic of this little charm will be doubly powerful, for it will not only bring good luck and happiness to yourself but will ensure that through you no ill-luck will come to these Parks, which seem to have been designed by *Napi* the Creator, to be the happy playgrounds of his children for all time to come."

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"In getting your country filled up," said the Governor-General in a speech at Regina, "always bear in mind that of all colonisation agencies in the world nothing has ever approached the cradle. More attention should be paid to public health, no fussy looking after other people's business by Governments, but a general awakening of public opinion."

It is only through hard work, strict economy and the gradual development of the resources of the country that a normal return will be made to normal conditions and to the proper gold standard of values, declares Mr. C. W. Rowley, Superintendent of Western Branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

A silver-mounted compass, which is nearly 200 years old and is fitted with a sun-dial, and also gives longitudes and latitudes of important cities and ports, has been presented by a Miss Buckley, a passenger on board the Canadian Pacific liner *Metagama*, to Mr. E. Cox, the third-class steward, as a token of gratitude while on a voyage to Canada. It was made in Paris about 1727.

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

An Interview with the Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

MR. H. V. FRANKLIN JONES, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, is now paying his first visit to England since November, 1915, when he returned to Canada to fill his present appointment. He had been manager of the London branch from 1906, a position which he filled with very marked success, and in which he won general esteem among London bankers. He is accompanied by Mrs. Franklin Jones, and will remain on this side for some weeks.

In conversation with a representative of *Canada*, at the London office of the bank, 2, Lombard Street, E.C., Mr. Jones said that it was largely due to its excellent banking system that Canada had been able to pass through the world-wide financial crisis created by the war in such a comparatively satisfactory manner. The country had been saved undue expansion, and the inevitable liquidation was being brought about gradually, because the banking system had enabled an effective check to be put on earlier and with less friction than had been possible in the United States, where the action of the banks was less cohesive. Of course, Canada, in common with other countries, had suffered from the fall in values and the general contraction due to restricted business. There had been more money required for repayment of loans, etc., and therefore less money available for carrying securities, while the nature and extent of national taxation had been an important factor. In this connection, Mr. Jones remarked that from April 30 last a new system of collecting the Dominion income tax came into force, the effect of which would be watched by bankers with great interest. Hitherto arrears had been able to mount up, but in future the taxpayer, at the time he made his return, would have to pay 25 per cent. of his estimated income tax down, and the balance (which would carry interest at 6 per cent.) would be payable in three instalments within the year. Of course, by paying the full amount down the interest charge would be saved. The effect of this would tend to minimise arrears; moreover, the new Act provided for drastic penalties in the event of mis-statement or false returns being made by the taxpayer. Of course, provision was made for legitimate appeals, and the new plan was more on the lines of the English system and ensured more speedy collection.

MR. H. V. FRANKLIN JONES,
Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Crops and Labour.

Asked as to general conditions, Mr. Jones said the latest reliable reports indicated a considerable increase in the crop area, and favourable conditions as to planting. Last year's crop, though exceptionally good, had not brought the farmer the high prices expected, and there was a fair amount of grain still to come out. Since leaving Toronto, Mr. Jones said, he had had evidence of the exceptional value which millers here attached to Canada's hard wheats for mixing purposes, and the demand for what was left of the 1920 crop was now more active.

Speaking of labour conditions, Mr. Jones said:—"I think the prospects in Canada are more hopeful than in most other countries. In the great manufacturing Province of Quebec, particularly, there is little prospect of industrial unrest, and generally, I believe, our Labour people are more and more inclined to take the sane view that co-operation with employers affords a sounder means of securing a fair and steady wage than the weapon of the strike or the lockout. Undoubtedly the war has taught Canadians that much which has been hitherto imported can be manufactured within the Dominion. What we cannot produce our people would undoubtedly prefer to buy from Britain or other parts of the Empire, if the price, quality and suitability were right, and it is up to the British manufacturer and exporter to make the best now of the strong sentimental feeling which undoubtedly exists. As to our United States trade, much depends upon exchange and tariffs, but in any case we must continue to occupy an exceptional position in regard to our great southern neighbour in the matter of mutual trade, and all the more so while ocean freights and European exchanges are in such a disorganised condition. For instance, the exchange and freight situation has undoubtedly caused a very serious falling off in our trade with Australasia, which was becoming a really important item in our overseas commerce.

Trade with the West Indies.

"On the other hand, our relations with the West Indies have greatly improved and a larger volume of trade is now being conducted with the British West Indian possessions than heretofore. This trade is being fostered and helped by the establishment of a line of steamships owned and controlled by the Canadian Government, and by the friendly relations resulting from the recent conference at which mutually beneficial trade relations were discussed and steps taken to put them into force. In addition, Canadian banks have established branches in the principal islands, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce now has offices opened in Kingston, Jamaica; Bridgetown, Barbados; and Port of Spain, Trinidad; as well as Havana, Cuba, all of which must assist in cementing the relationship between the various parts of the Empire."

Cattle and Railways.

Speaking of the cattle embargo, Mr. Jones said:—"I think our people generally recognise the right of Great Britain to act as she thinks best, but there has been legitimate annoyance that the stigma against the health and quality of our cattle should not be finally repudiated. Of course, in cattle as in other products, the more highly finished the article you export the greater the profit for Canada."

Asked as to the railway situation, Mr. Jones said:—"As yet, the management of the Canadian National Railways has not, I think, had a fair chance, owing to the exceptional conditions and high costs of operation. Undoubtedly our people, having embarked upon a policy of public ownership, are determined to give it a fair trial. At the present stage the negotiations for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk System, the conditions under which the Receivership for the Grand Trunk Pacific exists, and the process of amalgamating with the Canadian National, the Inter-Colonial and Canadian Northern, make it difficult to consider any new proposition.

Mining and Lumber.

Speaking of mining conditions, Mr. Jones said the quantity of coal mined had fallen off in sympathy with the stagnation of the iron industry, but this season direct shipments by sea from the Cape Breton coal areas to Montreal and further west through the canals and Great Lakes, promised to be far more active. A revival in the iron and steel industry was invitable, as rail renewals, for instance, were overdue, and large orders might be expected from the Government so soon as a price basis could be mutually agreed upon. The falling off in the abnormal war demand for nickel had brought that industry down to a low limit, and silver and copper activities were, of course, affected by the falling price. Gold mining was quite active. According to latest information there had been some new discoveries to the north of the Sault Ste. Marie district, and generally the mining resources of Canada showed promise of extension, and perhaps speedy development.

"As to lumber," said Mr. Jones, "there have been accumulations of stock, which it is hoped the United States and other markets will shortly absorb. Moreover, the cut this winter has generally been much reduced. On the Pacific Coast the lumber trade is now on a fairly satisfactory basis. Pulp and paper has had a period of tremendous prosperity, and, in consequence of the introduction of much new capital, there has been a great expansion in plants, and though prices may be lower, this industry will continue to provide a considerable proportion of Canada's export trade.

"The export demand for agricultural machinery has fallen off, owing to adverse exchanges, and our considerable trade with Australia and South America in this notable Canadian manufacturing industry has been especially affected thereby, and also our motor-car manufacture, which seemed on the eve of a great expansion, has become quiet owing to the same cause. Indeed, the world-wide exchange difficulty has affected almost all our manufacturing industries, though there is a larger volume of internal trade, and the undercurrent is fairly strong.

Banks' Strong Position.

"As to the banks," continued Mr. Jones, "their latest figures show the strong position they occupy, and though clear-

(*Concluded on page* 168.)

CATTLE EMBARGO COMMISSION.

Personnel and Terms of Reference.

It was announced at Westminster on Monday by Mr. Shortt, the Home Secretary, that the Royal Commission on the Cattle Embargo was now complete, and the following were the members:—Lord Finlay (chairman), Lord Askwith, Sir Algernon Firth, Sir Harry Peat, and Sir Arthur Shipley.

The terms of reference of the Commission, he added, were as follows:—"To enquire into the admission into the United Kingdom of live-stock for purposes other than immediate slaughter at the ports, whether such action would increase and cheapen the meat supply of the country, and, if so, to what extent, and whether it is advisable, having regard to the necessity of protecting live-stock bred in the country from the introduction of disease, and of restoring their numbers after the losses to which they were subjected during the war."

Who the Members Are.

Lord Finlay was Solicitor-General, 1895-1900; Attorney-General, 1900-06; and Lord Chancellor, 1916-18.

Lord Askwith was one of the chief officials of the Board of Trade, and Chief Industrial Commissioner, 1911-19. In 1912 he made a special report for the Government on the labour laws of Canada.

Sir Algernon Firth was a member of the War Armaments Committee, 1915, and of the Central Appeal Tribunal for Enlistments and numerous Government committees during the war, and was President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, 1912-18.

Sir Harry Peat is a member of a well-known firm of chartered accountants, and was Financial Secretary and Accounting Officer to the Ministry of Food, 1917-20.

Sir Arthur Shipley has been Master of Christ's College, Cambridge since 1910; was Reader in Zoology in the University, 1908, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, 1917-19, and formerly Vice-President of the Linnean Society, and has written widely on zoology, etc. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service and the Departmental Enquiry into Grouse Disease.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR,—Your correspondent, H. P. Jaques, is evidently carried away by misguided and misinformed enthusiasm in dealing with the cattle embargo question. His statement that 60 per cent. of the cattle are fit for export is refuted by the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, who says not 10 per cent. are fit for export, and the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario puts it as low as 2 per cent. It is well known that Ontario cattle are the highest grade in Canada. Surely these responsible Ministers were stating facts, and had actual records to go upon.

Canada's net export of beef pre-war has been officially stated as nil. In other words, Canada did not raise enough beef for her own requirements. The last official figures show that Ireland has more than half the number of cattle contained in the whole Dominion of Canada. Therefore it is difficult to see where the vast quantities of "stores" can come from in Canada to meet what your correspondent pleases to call this "insatiable" market.

The other statements in his letter can as easily be refuted, but is it worth while? The most superficial study of facts and real conditions substantiates the statement that it is not an economic or profitable policy for Canada to adopt to export "stores" to be fattened on English farms and sold as British beef at British beef prices, and it would not tend to lower the price to the consumer here one penny.

The British embargo is not against Canada only; it is universal.—Yours truly,

FACTS—NOT FANCY.

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SOLDIER SETTLERS.

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada announce that up to the end of February 25,550 returned soldiers had settled on the land, out of a total number qualified of 42,727. These are as follows:—Settled by loans on purchased lands, 14,306; settled by loans on encumbered lands, 2,311; settled by loans on Dominion lands, 3,625 (of this number 3,100 are soldier grants); settled without loans on soldier grants, 5,308. Over $80,000 in loans has been approved by the Board.

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The Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce has (says a *Times* cablegram) under consideration a general extension of Canadian agencies abroad for the purpose of increasing export trade.

GRAND TRUNK ARBITRATION.

Bill Passes Third Reading in Senate.

The Grand Trunk Acquisition Bill passed its third reading in the Senate on Friday of last week, in face of the protests of Liberal Senators, and will probably become law almost immediately.

Lord Shaughnessy's proposition to settle Government ownership disasters by a consolidation of the whole railway system of the Dominion under the management of the Canadian Pacific is discussed throughout the country (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). It is unlikely that the plan will be adopted, although the discussion has awakened the Canadian public to the fact that the losses on the Government railways absorb the complete returns of income-tax and the business profits taxes, which together are insufficient to meet the demand of the railway deficits.

In reply to a question in the Dominion House of Commons on April 27, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, said (according to Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) that in view of the present situation of the Grand Trunk arbitration case the Canadian Government had decided not to pay the interest due on May 1 on the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Line bonds guaranteed by the Provincial Governments.

The interest referred to, however, is being duly paid by the Bank of Montreal on behalf of Saskatchewan and Lloyds Bank on behalf of Alberta.

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OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown.—Mr. Alexander Martin (89), a former member of the Legislative Assembly.

At Fredericton.—Col. George Hamilton Pick (85), who was for 43 years connected with the Government Railways, and served during the Fenian raids.

At St. John.—Rev. R. J. Colpitts, editor of the *Maritime Baptist*. At Moncton.—Dr. F. J. White (57), a prominent citizen and physician, who was a native of Newfoundland. At Dalhousie.—Dr. A. S. Ferguson (64).

At Disraeli, P.Q.—Mr. J. E. Rheault, M.L.A. for Wolfe County. At Montreal.—Mr. William Armstrong Archibald (52); Mr. A. A. Beauchamp (69); Mr. David Forget (84), father of Sir Rodolphe Forget; Mr. Edward Hackett Hawley (78), one of the pioneer settlers in the Eastern townships.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Robert G. Code, K.C. (62), a member of the firm of Code & Burritt. At Toronto.—Rev. Edmund G. Cayley (57), for 20 years rector of St. Simon's Church. At Bowmanville.—Mr. William F. Allen, J.P. (89), one of the original directors of the Standard Bank. At Ridgetown.—Mr. Benjamin W. Wilson (77), ex-Mayor. At Picton.—Mr. Ralph J. Burley, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa At Georgetown.—Dr. A. W. Nixon (58), who sat in the Legislative Assembly for 14 years as member for Halton County.

At Brandon.—Mr. William Henderson (62), Sheriff of the Western Judicial District of Manitoba.

At Vancouver.—Mr. William Hespeler (92), formerly Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, who built the first grain elevator in Manitoba, was for 33 years German Consul in Winnipeg, and in 1899 was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba; Mr. R. R. Maitland (66), a well-known barrister and a native of Brockville, Ont.; Mr. Alexander Sharpe (68), a well-known mining engineer.

At the Island, Corfield, B.C.—Lady Phillipps-Wolley, widow of Capt. Sir Clive Phillipps-Wolley.

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ONTARIO'S AGRICULTURAL IMMIGRANTS.

The Hon. Manning Doherty, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, stated, in the course of a recent debate at Toronto, that there was not one man out of work in Toronto who had come to Ontario as an agricultural labourer under the auspices of his Department. So far as the recent arrivals from England were concerned, out of 700 farmers and farm labourers who arrived on the *Empress of France*, every one had been placed. The Ontario Department of Agriculture had now applications for 600 farm labourers on its books. He thought that it was advisable for Ontario to prosecute a vigorous campaign in England for a good type of farmer and farm labourer. This type was now ready to emigrate, he said.

Ex-Service Men for Ontario.

During the past few weeks the Ontario Government Office in London has sent out to Ontario three personally-conducted parties of settlers, numbering, with their wives and families, 1,100 people. All the men were practical agriculturists, and, with a very few exceptions, were ex-Service men. Situations on farms were waiting for them on arrival.

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Part 27 of the *Times* "Survey Atlas of the World" contains, in addition to a map of West Africa, two particularly good sections relating to Canada. One embraces Eastern Ontario and Southern Quebec, the other Alberta and Saskatchewan, with the western part of Manitoba.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Interview with the Premier, the Hon. W. E. Foster

THE Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick, is paying his first visit to this country, his intention being to return in the beginning of June.

Discussing conditions in the Province with a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Foster said they were feeling after-war conditions to some extent, though they were to a large extent free from unemployment in the East, where it was not so acute as in large centres like Montreal and Toronto. In New Brunswick, as elsewhere, the cost of living was decreasing.

"Lumbering," said Mr. Foster, "is our chief industry, and at the present time prospects in that industry are to a large extent problematical. The stocks in hand are pretty heavy, and prices have declined considerably, but we are hoping for the best. A great deal of our lumber comes off our

[redacted]

Another important [redacted] present time is the [redacted] have not been developed to [redacted] involves the linking up of the water [redacted] of the Province into [redacted] by the Government on much the same lines as on the [redacted] The responsibility for the work rests upon a Government [redacted] on, under the chairmanship of Mr. [redacted] as Minister of Lands and [redacted] present time development is [redacted] River, near St. John, where [redacted] and its neighbourhood. We

FREDERICTON, THE CAPITAL OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Crown Lands, of which the Government own about 10,000,000 acres. These are our chief source of revenue, and, naturally, on account of the depression in that direction, our Provincial revenues have somewhat declined. At the end of our last fiscal year, which finished on October 31 last, we were able to report the largest surplus that we have had for a good many years. For the current year I am afraid there will be a reduction, but in anticipation of this we are curtailing our expenditures.

"The chief activity of the Government at the present time is the carrying-out of our road programme. This is to extend over five years, and we are now in the second year of it. It involves an expenditure of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year, spread over different sections of the Province, and we hope it be instrumental in extending the industries for the manufacture of our raw materials. In the past, a good many of our natural products, such as our lumber, have been to a large extent exported in the raw state, and our people are waking up to the fact that these should be manufactured within the Province to a greater degree."

Shipping at St. John, Mr. Foster stated, had been fairly active during the winter, and although work on the Courtenay Bay harbour extension had been suspended during the [redacted] month or so, owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation, Parliament had made provision for its continuance, and would be resumed in a short time.

Mr. Foster is in private life connected with the wholesale dry goods business; and, referring to this, he said that a

WATER-POWERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK: GRAND FALLS, ON THE MADAWASKA RIVER, ONE OF THE [redacted]

marked decline in prices had taken place, and business had been considerably reduced, owing to a general feeling on the part of the public that further reductions would take place. Both wholesalers and retailers had considerable stocks on hand.

"The Province of New Brunswick, like the Dominion," continued Mr. Foster, "is faced with a railway problem. The Government constructed the St. John Valley Railway, involving an expenditure of $7,000,000, with a view to linking up the Transcontinental with the port of St. John. This railway is now in operation, but shows a deficit of $250,000. We passed a resolution at the last session of the Legislature, requesting the Dominion Government to add it to their system. This line passes through a valley whose scenery presents many attractions from the tourist point of view, and contains rich lands suited for both general agriculture and fruit-growing, and should assist greatly in the development of its industries.

"Prices of fruit have not declined on the same scale as agricultural products. Both farming and fruit-growing are under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. We have a considerable number of farms of all sizes open to settlement, which may be had at prices ranging from $20 to $28 an acre. One of the objects of my present visit is to look into the emigration situation, especially with regard to our London office, which was closed during the latter period of the war. We have good openings for those who are prepared to take up agricultural work, particularly those with some money to acquire land. Under our Farm Settlement Board scheme we advance money for the purchase of farms up to 60 per cent. of the value, charging interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, spread over a maximum period of 20 years. This arrangement is working very well."

The Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick consists of 48 members. At the general election last October, 24 supporters of the Liberal Government were returned, 13 Conservatives, 7 Farmers, and 4 Independents. During the session which concluded on April 23—one of the shortest on record—the Government received independent support from these four last-mentioned Members. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted without a division, as was also the Budget; the only division taking place giving a majority of eight for the Government.

"The people of Canada," concluded Mr. Foster, "are taking considerable interest in the approaching Premiers' Conference in London. I think they generally regard it as an event of great importance, because of the fact that the future interests of Canada, in regard to status, etc., are involved. Of course, it is realised that the Conference is principally of an advisory nature, and anything that is decided must be approved by the various Parliaments; but, owing to the conditions arising out of the war, any additional burdens which may be suggested along the lines of defence will be very carefully scrutinised.

Other New Brunswick pictures (from the "Canadian Illustrated Monthly") appear on our front page.

THE REVERSIBLE FALLS OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER, AT ST. JOHN.

THE ST. JOHN RIVER NEAR WESTFIELD, N.B.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen is expected to leave for England about June 7 to take part in the Premiers' Conference in London.

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General Smuts, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and the Hon. E. C. Drury are to receive the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Toronto.

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We regret to hear that Dr. G. C. Creelman, the late Agent-General of Ontario in London, is lying seriously ill in the Toronto General Hospital.

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Mr. William Smith, M.P. for South Ontario in the Dominion House of Commons, has been appointed a Privy Councillor and will thus have the rank of "Honourable" for life. Mr. Smith was first elected M.P. in 1882, and is a well-known breeder and importer of pure-bred horses and cattle.

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Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart left Liverpool for Quebec in the *Empress of Britain* last Saturday.

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Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis, with Miss Helen Orr-Lewis, left by the *Mauretania* last Saturday for Montreal *viâ* New York. Miss Margaret Coats is accompanying them and will spend some time in Montreal.

* *

Sir Ernest Shackleton has been staying at the Château Laurier, Ottawa.

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The Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith, Minister without portfolio in the British Columbia Cabinet, is about to visit England, where she will be the guest of Dr. Grace Ritchie.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Reford, of Montreal, were among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Aquitania*.

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Sir George Perley was among those present at the luncheon given by the French Ambassador and Comtesse de Saint-Aulaire at Albert Gate House to M. Loucheur, Minister for the Devastated Regions of France.

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Sir George Perley presided at the 77th annual festival of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union in the Queen's Hall on Monday last.

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Sir George and Lady Perley were among those present at the reception given by the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Allen at the Hotel Victoria on April 27 to meet the members of the New Zealand bowling team.

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Those present at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner last week included Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. J. A. Calder, Mr. John MacCormac, and Miss Doris Heming.

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Mr. E. A. Broughton, M.B., Toronto University, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Mr. R. Lee-Michell, of McGill University and Middlesex Hospital, has received a licence to practise physic from the Royal College.

The Hon. Walter Edward Foster, Premier of New Brunswick who has arrived in London for a short visit to Europe, is vice-president and managing director of Vassie and Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods merchants, St. John. He is also president of the St. Martin's Railway Co., and was incorporator of the New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Power Co. and the Dominion Dry Dock Co. He

THE HON. WALTER E. FOSTER, M.P.P., Premier of New Brunswick.

was born at St. Martin's, N.B., on April 9, 1874, and was educated at the St. John public and grammar schools. Before joining the firm of which he is now managing director, Mr. Foster was for ten years in the Bank of New Brunswick. He was president of the St. John Board of Trade in 1908-9, and, entering politics, was chosen as Leader of the Opposition Liberal Party in 1916. At the general election in February, 1917, his party was successful at the polls, and he was sworn in as Premier and President of the Council on April 4 of that year. At the general election in October, 1920, he was confirmed in office. Mr. Foster is accompanied by his wife, and they have joined her mother, Mrs. William Vassie. They are staying at the Savoy Hotel.

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The Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, who only resumed his seat in the Legislative Assembly on April 11, has, owing to illness, left Halifax to enter the sanatorium at Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S.A.

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The Hon. J. N. Francœur, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, is at the Savoy Hotel.

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Viscount Burnham presided on Monday night at a dinner given by the Empire Press Union at the Hotel Cecil, in honour of Mr. A. B. Calder, who, as representing the Canadian Pacific Railway, accompanied the Imperial Press Delegation during their tour through Canada. In addition to a number of the Imperial Press delegates, Sir George McLaren Brown was also present. Mr. Calder afterwards gave an interesting lecture on the tour, illustrated by lantern slides.

[illegible] John and Lady Hendrie, of Ha[illegible]ton, Ont., returned to Canada last Saturday.

* *

The Bishop of Mackenzie River returned to Canada last Saturday.

* *

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Roy, who arrived from Quebec last Saturday, has left the Savoy Hotel for France on official duties in connection with the War Graves Commission.

* *

Mr. Hugh H. Sutherland, of Toronto, is staying at the Hotel Cecil.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ekers, of Montreal, accompanied by Miss Beaubien, are at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Mrs. Arthur Robinson, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., sister of Lady Holt, is at the Ladies' Park Club, Knightsbridge.

* *

Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson are at the Hyde Park Hotel.

* *

Mrs. W. Markland Molson, who has been spending the winter in Florence, is at Berners Hotel, and leaves for Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on May 11.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra and Miss Cawthra, of Toronto, are at the Piccadilly Hotel.

* *

Lt.-Col. Norman D. Perry, D.S.O., has returned to London from Toronto, and is at the Hyde Park Hotel.

* *

Mr. W. H. Isaacs, assistant general manager of Hiram Walker and Sons, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont., is on a visit to London, accompanied by Mrs. Isaacs.

* *

Lieut.-Col. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to take outdoor exercise, and he hopes to leave for Quebec, *viâ* New York, with Mme. Pelletier, by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* on June 4.

* *

Mr. J. D. Chesney, of Almy's, Ltd., Montreal, replied for Canada at the dinner given at Lancaster House last week to the delegation of dry goods merchants, as he also did at the luncheons given by Harrods, Ltd., and by Lord Northcliffe.

* *

Major K. E. Clayton-Kennedy, of Montreal, formerly of the R.A.F., who is now in London, flew from Edmonton to Fort Norman in 14½ hours—a distance which takes six weeks to cover by road or water.

* *

Sir Mortimer Davis, who left for Montreal by the R.M.S. *Olympic* on Wednesday, was a week-end guest of Lady Orr-Lewis at Whitewebbs Park, Enfield, as also was Col. J. B. Donnelly, D.S.O. Lady Mortimer Davis is expected in London from Paris shortly.

* *

Dame Melba, the prima donna, is among the passengers on the *Megantic*, which resumes her place in the White Star Line's Canadian service (Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal) to-day. Others on board include the Hon. Bernard Yorke, Lieut.-Col. F. N. B[illegible], D.S.O., and Mr. George Westinghouse, jun., and family.

PURELY PERSONAL (*continued*).

Mr. Harold Scandrett, of Toronto, is at the Grand Hotel.

* *

Arrivals by the R.M.S. *Megantic* included Sir Henry and Lady Bovell and Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, M.P.

* *

The arrivals by the R.M.S. *Victorian* included Lieut.-Col. Berger, Mr. C. J. Binmore, Mr. E. S. W. Brouse, Major G. G. Chrysler, Mrs. and Miss Dunwoody, Rev. W. H. Frere, Major F. V. and Mrs. Longstaff, Dr. F. B. and Mrs. Mowbray, Mr. C. Berkeley Powell, Mr. J. H. Thibaudeau, Mr. W. F. Tranter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vroom.

* *

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Baillie, Mr. L. R. Beaudry, Mr. and Mrs. Farley Clark, Hon. J. N. Francœur, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fraser, Mr. G. J. Gwynn, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hetherington, Mr. W. H. Hutchison, Mr. A. M. Irvine, Mrs. R. P. King, Mr. A. F. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. B. Rolland, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Roy, M.C., Mr. and Mrs. W. Sutherland, Mr. Frank B. Tottie, Mr. Harry Whitehorn.

* *

Among the departures by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* last Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, Mr. A. J. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. John Burstall, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carruthers, Mr. A. D. and Miss Langmuir, Rev. Sutherland Macklem, Mr. Robert McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ogilvie, Senator J. S. McLennan, Major S. J. Robins, Mr. H. B. Williams, and Col. J. W. Woods.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced between Raymond, younger son of Mr. Chester Massey, of Toronto, and Peggy, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney and Lady Fremantle. The marriage will take place in June.

* *

The marriage took place in Hamilton, Ont., on April 27, of Calla Aileen, daughter of Senator and Mrs. H. W. Laird, of Regina, to Mr. Beath D. Morden, son of Rev. D. N. Morden, of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and Mrs. Morden.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Harris announce the engagement of their second daughter, Eleanor Annie, to Mr. Ernest Thomson Morton, son of Mr. A. Morton, of Quebec City. The wedding will take place in June.

* *

The marriage of Miss Edith Fielding, youngest daughter of the Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mrs. Fielding, to Capt. George William Francis Hodgins, M.C., elder son of Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, took place quietly at the home of the bride's parents on April 20.

* *

The marriage of Miss Winifred Constance Darling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David J. M. Darling, Montreal, to Mr. T. Muir Gillingham, of St. John's, Newfoundland, took place last month at the home of the bride's parents, 4,282, Dorchester Street West.

* *

The marriage took place last month at St. John, N.B., of Florence Mary, daughter of Mr. John McKeever, barrister, of Manchester, and Mrs. McKeever, to Mr. Edmund J. Gallagher, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gallagher, of Woodstock, N.B.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harling, Montreal, announce the marriage of their daughter, Nora Margaret, to Mr. Ernest J. Grand, of Toronto, on April 30, at St. Matthias' Church, Westmount, P.Q.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cunningham, Deer Lake, B.C., announce the marriage of their second daughter, Muriel, to Mr. Hugh Cunningham, second son of Lieut.-Col. F. H. Cunningham.

* *

A marriage has been arranged and will take place this summer between Hugh May Fixsen, late R.N., of London, England, and Christine Arnoldi Oates, elder daughter of the late William H. Oates, of Knowle Green, Dore, near Sheffield, and Mrs. Oates, 27, Berkeley Road, Crouch End, London, N.8, and great-granddaughter of the late F. C. T. Arnoldi, M.D., of Toronto.

* *

The marriage of Miss May Wilson, daughter of Mrs. James Wilson, Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, to Lieut.-Col. Stancliffe Wallace Watson, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Watson, took place on April 26 at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. H. B. Kingstone, and attended by her sister, Mrs. H. B. Kingstone, as matron of honour. The other bridal attendants were the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy and Mrs. A. R. Chipman, also two little flower girls, Miss Margot Redmond, daughter of Mr. René Redmond and the Hon. Mrs. Redmond, and Miss Diana Grier.

WHAT'S ON: A VISITOR'S GUIDE FOR CANADIANS IN LONDON.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

OPERA.

LYRIC, King's Street, Hammersmith.—"The Beggar's Opera." (Violet Marquesita, Frederick Ranalow.)

THEATRES.

ADELPHI, Strand.—"The Naughty Princess." (W. H. Berry, Lily St. John.)

ALDWYCH, Strand. — "Love Among the Paint Pots." (Owen Nares, Mary Brough.)

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square.—"Robey en Casserole."(George Robey.)

AMBASSADORS, West Street, Cambridge Circus. — "The White-Headed Boy." (Sara Allgood.)

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Don Q." F. J. Nettlefold, Dorothy Dix.)

COMEDY, Panton Street. — "A Matter of Fact." (Eva Moore, Halliwell Hobbes.)

COURT, Sloane Square.—"Othello." (Madge Titherage, Godfrey Tearle.)

CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus.—"Grumpy." (Cyril Maude, Ann Trevor.)

DALY'S, Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square. —"Sybil." (Harry Welchman, José Collins.)

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"Mis' Nell o' New Orleans." (Irene Vanbrugh.)

EMPIRE, Leicester Square.—"The Rebel Maid." (Thorpe Bates, Clara Butterworth.)

EVERYMAN, Hampstead Tube Station.—"Reggie Reforms."

GARRICK, Charing Cross Road.—"Count X." (Leon M. Lion, Marie Illington.)

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"The Knave of Diamonds."

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"The [illegible]." (Fay Compton, Leon Quartermain.)

HIPPODROME, Leicester Square.—"The Peep Show." (Desirée Ellinger, Stanley Lupino.)

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket. — "Chu Chin Chow." (Oscar Asche, Lily Brayton.)

KINGSWAY, Great Queen Street.—"The Heart of a Child." (C. V. France, Renée Kelly.)

LITTLE, John Street, Adelphi. — "Grand Guignol." (Sybil and Russel Thorndyke.)

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus.—"London, Paris and New York." (Violet Loraine, Nelson Keys.)

LYCEUM, Wellington Street, Strand.—"The Savage and the Woman."

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "A Little Dutch Girl."(Maggie Teyte.)

NEW THEATRE, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Wandering Jew." (Lillah McCarthy, Matheson Lang.)

NEW OXFORD, Oxford Street.—"League of Notions." (Dolly Sisters, Lupino Lane.)

PLAYHOUSE, Northumberland Avenue.—"Up in Mabel's Room." (Charles Hawtrey.)

PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street.—"Nightie Night." (Dorothy Minto, James Carew.)

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Arsène Lupin." (André Brulé, Madeleine Lely.)

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Mary." (Evelyn Laye, Alec Regan.)

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, St. James's.—"Polly with a Past." (Edna Best, Donald Calthrop.)

ST. MARTIN'S, St. Martin's Avenue. — "A Bill of Divorcement." (Lillian Braithwaite, Aubrey Smith.)

SAVOY, Strand.—"Paddy the Next Best Thing." (Peggy O'Neil.)

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Sweet William." (Cyril Raymond, Cathleen Nesbitt.)

STRAND, Strand. — "A Safety Match." (Kyrle Bellew, Arthur Bourchier.)

VAUDEVILLE, Strand.—"Jumble Sale."

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"A Night Out." (Leslie Henson.)

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Bulldog Drummond." (Gerald du Maurier.)

VARIETIES.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

CONCERTS.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—To-day (Saturday), Grand Jubilee Concert. (Their Majesties the King and Queen will be present.) Sunday, Melba's Farewell Concert.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place. — To-day (Saturday), Lamond (Beethoven recital). May 20, orchestral concert, conducted by Edward Clark, at 8.15 p.m.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street. — May 7, Nin Nevine (vocalist), at 8.15 p.m., and Siloti (pianist), at 5.30 p.m. May 10, Margaret Tilley (Canadian pianist), 8.15 p.m. May 12, Eva Clare (Canadian pianist), at 3.15 p.m. May 17, Gladys Chester (Canadian violinist), at 8.15 p.m. May 28 and June 18, Jascha Spivakovsky (pianist) at 5.30 p.m.

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.

PALACE, Cambridge Circus.—Mary Pickford in "Pollyanna."

PAVILION, Marble Arch. — W. S. Hart in "The Toll Gate."

ART EXHIBITIONS.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5a, Pall Mall East.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill Street, Conduit Street.—"Hunting, and other pictures of English country life," by A. J. Munnings, A.R.A.

C.P.R. OFFICES, 62, Charing Cross.—Pictures of China and Japan by P. A. Staynes, R.O.I., and photographs of Canada in colour.

SMALL ÆOLIAN HALL, New Bond Street.—Pictures by Ettore Cosomati.

LECTURES, ETC.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue.—"London as an Imperial Capital," Dr. Vaughan Cornish, May 10, 8.30.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street —Ross-Smith Flight to Australia.

CANADA AND EMPIRE DEFENCE.

Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Meighen on the Dominion's Part

IN discussing the agenda of the coming Conference of Premiers in London in the Dominion House of Commons last week, Sir Robert Borden would not (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) hazard any prediction of the final shape the Empire Constitution would take, but said that he was among those who believed that the voice of the Dominions, which had become a potent influence in determining the Empire's foreign relations, would be exercised in the direction of peace. Speaking for himself alone, he said that Britain would hesitate to engage in war against strong public opinion in Canada and Australia.

As for the Dominions, he continued, they were faced with two alternatives. Either they had to exercise their influence in foreign policy to seek prevention of wars, or, in case of war (unless they withdrew from the Empire altogether), to participate in a conflict to which they might conceivably be opposed, and which their voice and influence properly directed might have prevented. Much criticism had been evoked by the spectacle of representatives of the Dominions differing from representatives of Britain at Geneva, but in his opinion it would be strange if it were otherwise. However, his own

MORE EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

A specially-conducted Cook's party leaving Liverpool for Canada last week by the White Star liner *Canada*. On arrival they will travel to their destinations by the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railway systems.

view was that the diplomatic unity of the Empire ought as far as possible to be maintained, but that there should be a united front consolidated by previous agreement at a conference.

In concluding his speech the ex-Premier drew cheers from all parts of the House by declaring that goal should be set before them of a commonwealth of nations within the Empire on a basis of equality and co-operation.

The Liberal Leader.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal Leader, moved an amendment declaring that "while this House recognises the right of Canada to be represented at any Imperial Conference of Premiers in London, it desires to express its opinion that no steps should be taken involving any change in the relations between Canada and other parts of the Empire, and that no action should be undertaken involving Canada in new expenditure for naval or military defence."

The Prime Minister.

Mr. Meighen, in reply, characterised this amendment as extraordinary and unprecedented, out of harmony with the principles of the Conference, and designed to destroy its consultative basis. Dealing with the subjects on the agenda, Mr. Meighen said that all but two of them had been suggested by the British Government, and none by Canada. He emphasised the point that the coming gathering was no more than preliminary to a special Constitutional Conference, which, in his opinion, ought not to be held until public opinion in the Dominion was sufficiently educated to appreciate the desirability of a change. As for the Japanese Alliance, the Dominions had a very real interest in it, but the House would not expect any declaration of what attitude the Government would adopt towards its renewal. The question of defence in his judgment, belonged more properly to the Imperial Conference. Moreover, he believed that, in the new and changing international conditions, the difficulty of arriving at a definite decision on [illegible] desirable that the nations should leave the [illegible] such steps as might seem necessary in the [illegible] events. Finally, the Premier [illegible] be taken that would bind Canada and no step [illegible] taken binding Canada until ratified by the Pa[illegible] Canada: the Confere[illegible] more.

On resuming his seat, the Pr[illegible] the Government benche[illegible]

Mr. Mackenzie King's amendment was rejected by 9[illegible] to 61. However, although voting dow[illegible] House made it clear that it is opposed to questions c[illegible] stitutional readjustment or naval and military matters be[illegible] dealt with at the Conference. Sir Robert Borden and M[illegible] Rowell, the ex-President of the C[illegible] emphatic on this point.

Mr. Rowell, who dealt at length with Canada's Im[illegible] relations, declared himself strongly against a renewal of [illegible] Anglo-Japanese Treaty, holding that Canada should not [illegible] into any alliances outside the League of Nations. He ad[illegible] that the question of naval defence ought not to be dealt wit[illegible] until a thorough effort had been mad[illegible] ment, and that Canada ought not to be a [illegible] indemnities and reparations from Germany outside [illegible] and conditions under which she laid down her ar[illegible]

In the division, the Agrarians voted with the Opposition, Dr. Clark, their chief spokesman declaring that he doubted whether the Lloyd George Government spoke for the British nation.

—* *—

CHARGES AGAINST NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER.

In connection with the charges made some time ago against the Premier of Newfoundland and the Hon. M. P. Gibbs the Woodford Affidavit Commission has found as follows:

"Having exhausted every possible point which might throw light on the said affidavit and the charges made against the Hon. R. A. Squires and the Hon. M. P. Gibbs therein, and having carefully considered all the evidence, and having given every person nearly or remotely connected or concerned with the matter in question an opportunity to give evidence, the unanimous finding of the Commission is that the charges made by the said William Woodford have not been substantiated."

—* *—

TRIPLE NOVA SCOTIA ANNIVERSARIES.

Tablets bearing the following inscriptions are to be unveiled in Fort Anne, under the auspices of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, on August 31:—

1621. 1921

This tablet, placed here by the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, A.D. 1921, commemorates the three hundredth anniversary of the issue of the Charter of New Scotland by King James I. of England, VI. of Scotland, A.D. 1621.

The birth of an idea which lived and had its final fruition in the taking of this Fort and conquest of Acadia in the reign of Queen Anne.

This tablet, placed here by the Bench and Bar [illegible] A.D. 1921, marks the two hundredth anniversary of [illegible] and sitting (in this Fort) of the first Court adm[illegible] Common Law within what is now the Dominion.

Law hateth wrong. (Wingate: Maxims, N[illegible]

This tablet, erected A.D. 1921, under the auspices [illegible] Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival in this town of Thom[illegible] Chandler Haliburton, who lived here eight years and began in t[illegible] place his great career in Law, Literature and [illegible]

—* *—

George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, the B[illegible] fessionals, are to visit Quebec and Ontario [illegible]

Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe left estate of a total value of $23,395.

The Cross of Officer of the Order of the Crown of Belg[illegible] has been conferred upon Mr. C. V. Sales, Deputy [illegible] of the Hudson's Bay Co.

It was agreed by the Annual Conference of the [illegible] of Royal Burghs of Scotland that a strong rem[illegible] should be forwarded to the Minister for A[illegible] Secretary for Scotland against the embargo on [illegible] cattle, and u[illegible]

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Fines amounting to $36,180 were collected from citizens in 1920 for having liquor in their possession. The total in fines for Ontario was $672,222.20 and the value of liquor confiscated in the Province was $111,963.74. It was also stated that the Government liquor vendor of Ottawa sold liquor to the amount of $303,000, making a net profit of $73,000 in 1920.

——On April 11 the Ottawa "Senators," twice winners of the hockey championship of the world, were presented with the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the championship, at a civic banquet held in their honour in the Chateau Laurier.

——Requesting that the eight monuments to be erected in France and Belgium as a memorial of the Canadians be of Canadian stone and that Canadian workmanship be used, a delegation of the International Association of Granite Workers visited the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia.

TORONTO.—The National Trust Co., Ltd., is applying for probate of the will of the late Sir Frank W. Baillie, who left an estate of approximately $2,217,000. Seventy-five thousand dollars is left to charities, and the balance to Lady Baillie and the family.

——The Premier, Mr. Meighen, has unveiled a tablet in the armouries erected to the memory of Major-General M. S. Mercer, C.B., officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own Rifles of this city who fell in the Great War.

——Toronto's 1921 Budget stands at over $35,400,000. The tax rate will raise more than $23,000,000 of this. The rates for roadways and other local improvements, which are also entered on the tax bills, will account for $1,750,000 more. Other revenues of the city will reach $11,000,000. These figures are based on the 33 mill rate for public school and 37 mill rate for separate school supporters already fixed.

——The *Mail and Empire* has purchased the Toronto *Daily World* and the Toronto *Sunday World*. The *Daily World* is discontinued, but the *Sunday World* will continue to be published by the *Mail and Empire*. The Toronto *World* was founded in 1880 by Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P. The *Sunday World* was established in 1891, and has always been regarded as a profitable property.

HAMILTON.—Employees of the International Harvester Co., it was announced on April 15, have agreed to accept a cut of 20 per cent. a day on piece rates, and 10 per cent. on salaries. They agree with the company that a reduction is necessary if the plant is to be kept operating. About 2,000 men are affected.

LONDON.—The Board of Education has practically accepted the plans for the fine new educational building to be erected at a cost of $500,000, which will be known as the "Great War Memorial Collegiate Institute," and will be one of the best-equipped and finest buildings of its kind in Ontario.

PETERBORO'.—The marshes of Otonabee River and Rice Lake have produced 6,000 muskrat pelts this spring, according to local fur buyers. One buyer computed that pelts enough for 100 Hudson seal coats, valued at $32,500, have been gathered from the marshes near here.

ST. CATHARINES.—Forty cents a bushel will be the price paid for tomatoes by the canners this year, according to the statement of a man prominently connected with the canning industry here. The price last year was 50 cents.

BROCKVILLE.—A tablet commemorating the names of those from the Brockville branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce who fell in the war was unveiled in the presence of many citizens. The address was delivered by the Hon. G. P. Graham.

NEW LISKEARD.—New public buildings which are to be erected here this summer include a four-room public school, to cost over $30,000; an agricultural high school, to cost about $50,000, and a barn in connection with the Provincial Government's Demonstration Farm, to cost $10,000. The tax rate has been reduced from 43 mills to 37 mill.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On April 10 fire broke out in the Morin Building, Mountain Hill, and caused damages in excess of $100,000.

——Another indication that costs are coming down has been given here, by boot-blacks reducing their prices for a "shine" from 15 to 10 cents.

——The Great War Veterans of Quebec have been granted permission by the City Council to place a memorial cross on Montcalm Market Square, near St. John's Gate, as a tribute to citizens who fell in the Great War.

——The anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge was commemorated here by a military parade, in which all the regiments of the garrison took part. The service was conducted by Lt.-Col. the Rev. Canon Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.

——The residence of Sir Lomer Gouin, former Premier of the Province, on Mount Carmel Street, has been purchased by Mr. Raoul Filteau for about $30,000.

MONTREAL.—According to Mr. J. E. Aldred, President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., the St. Maurice Valley is to have a special steamship line of its own to ply between Three Rivers and United States ports. "The development," said Mr. Aldred, "is a logical one, and one which we have had in mind for some years, owing to the phenomenal growth of the pulp and paper industry, chemicals and other products along the St. Maurice River.

—The city has "adopted" the town of Avion, an outpost of Lens, where every Montreal battalion fought.

——On April 12, after a funeral service at Christ Church Cathedral, the remains of the Hon. Sydney Fisher were conveyed to Mount Royal Cemetery, and cremated. The service was attended by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Senator Hewett Bostock, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Sir Arthur Boyle, and Mr. A. R. MacMaster, and was conducted by Rev. Dr. Redford.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. The Legislature has increased the salaries of Ministers from $2,100. The Attorney-General, Minister of Lands and Mines, and the Minister of Public Works will have $3,500 each; Minister of Health, Minister of Agriculture, and the Provincial Secretary, $3,000 each. The salary of the Premier remains at $2,400.

——Several thousand day-old chickens have been purchased by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to be sold to New Brunswick farmers and poultrymen at cost price, in order to encourage the raising of poultry in the Province. The breeds may be selected, and the cost per chicken runs about 31 cents each.

—The first lumbermen in New Brunswick to accept the mill owners' proposal that hours of labour be raised from 9 to 10 hours and wages cut 15 per cent. are the employees of the E. Burtt Lumber Co. at Cardigan, N.B.

DALHOUSIE.—The historic Inch Arran Hotel, within whose walls many of Canada's eminent statesmen of other days have been entertained, has been burned to the ground. The house, which contained 300 rooms, was beautifully situated on a point at the head of the picturesque Baie de Chaleur.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—At a meeting of the City Council Alderman Whitman announced the total assessment for the new year to be $1,970,142, the corresponding amount last year being $1,483,605.

——Mr. A. C. Hooper, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s staff here, who leaves for the New York office, was the guest

NOVA SCOTIA *Continued.*

at a dinner at which every leading firm was represented. Presentations were made to Mr. Hooper of a silver tea service, accompanied by a purse of gold for his children. Mr. Allsop, general agent for Canada for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, was present.

— The McCurdy Building, at the corner of Hollis and Prince Streets, has been purchased by the Bank of Nova Scotia, which will transform the structure into a modern banking building.

SYDNEY.—After being allowed to remain in possession all winter, the striking railroaders of the Dominion Steel Co. have been ordered to vacate the company's houses. Of the 130 switchmen who went out on strike on November 22 last, only about 30 reside in company houses, the remainder owning their own homes in Sydney.

SHELBURNE.—On April 5 the entire population turned out to witness the launching of the schooner *Canada*, which the owner hopes will be one of the cup contenders in the international schooner race at Halifax next autumn. The schooner was built at the McGill shipyards.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Dairy Products Commissioner of the Province estimates that over 25,000 farmers in Manitoba are engaged in dairying.

——The total population of Manitoba in 1920 was 541,466, according to the annual report of the vital statistics branch of the Provincial Government.

——Building permits issued in the city from January 3 to March 31 were $414,300, as against $559,900 for the corresponding period last year.

——The annual report of Chief Constable Newton says that in 1920 the number of arrests in the city was 4,635, a slight increase. The number proceeded against by way of summons was 6,639 as against 4,455 in 1919, the cause probably due to the stricter enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act and other municipal traffic ordinances.

——The Flin Flon copper-gold-silver mine, near The Pas, has been sold to the Mining Corporation of Canada and British mining interests, local mining men were informed by wire from Prince Albert, said the Winnipeg *Tribune* on April 11.

——Second reading was given by the Legislature to the Bill amending the Farm Loans Act by increasing the rate at which loans can be obtained from 6 to 7 per cent. The Provincial Treasurer pointed out that the higher rate was necessary in order to prevent the Loans Board from getting into an unsound position.

——A further extension of time under the War Relief Act is proposed in a Bill introduced in the Legislature. At present the Act is due to expire May 31, 1921. The Bill sets forth May 31, 1922, as the date for expiry. A clause is added whereby soldier creditors may enforce payment of obligations due them, even though time served overseas has rendered the debts null and void through statutory limitation.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—An increase of $7,500 in the salaries of the Regina school teachers has been granted by the School Board after an all-night session. The new salary scale does not meet all the demands presented by the Teachers' Alliance, but it is considerably higher for principals, some of them getting a $400 increase.

——The city revenue deficit for last year amounted to $73,705, of which $52,260 is attributable to losses on the operation of utilities. While the electric light and power department incurred a loss of $19,543 on last year's operations, a surplus of $11,000 was made during the first two months of 1921.

MOOSE JAW.—The city finished the year with a deficit of $3,490.

SASKATOON. Dr. E. H. Oliver, Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College here, and Mr. W. P. Thompson, Professor of Biology of the University of Saskatchewan, have received advices that they are appointed Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada. Dr. Oliver is honoured in recognition of his studies in Western history, and Professor Thompson for scientific research work.

CANORA. Building operations here last year involved an expenditure of $114,850. The business men of the place have organised for united effort to build up the town and district.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. During his last official visit to this city the Duke of Devonshire, representatives of the 218th Overseas Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. K. Cornwall, D.S.O., deposited their colours for safe-keeping in the Parliament Buildings. The ceremony, impressive and inspiring, was carried out in the presence of members of the Alberta Legislature, and a large attendance of citizens.

——On April 6 the two factions of the Opposition, strengthened by four members from the cross benches, joined in a division against the Government, from which the Administration emerged with a majority of seven.

—The new superintendent of the street railway system here will be Mr. R. Colwell, of Winnipeg. The salary will be $3,600 a year.

CALGARY.—Reports from Waterton Lakes Park, Southern Alberta, declare that owing to the regulations protecting deer the herds are increasing rapidly.

The general revenue of the city for 1920 shows a surplus of $13,959.22. Losses in the two main utilities, as the outcome of the year's operations, are shown as follows:—Street railway $11,635; waterworks, $18,623: total loss, $30,259. However, the electric light and power department shows a profit of $27,399.14.

——Former members of the 50th Battalion, better known as "Mason's Man Eaters," commemorated the capture of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians on April 9, 1916, in which battle the 50th took a notable part.

Figures produced at a recent sitting of the Real Estate Bureau of the Board of Trade showed that the average rental of a six-roomed house in the city was $28.60 per month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Provincial Government has voted $3,000 to encourage university graduates living here to go to France instead of Germany for post-graduate courses.

—Mr. A. M. Johnson, K.C., at present Deputy Attorney-General, Col. W. P. Wimsby, Victoria, Municipal Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. H. Falconer, of Vancouver, will be members of the Board to administer the British Columbia Liquor Act.

—— The citizens of British Columbia last year paid $9,950,000 in exchange alone on merchandise they purchased in the United States. This represents a direct tax of $17.50 on every individual in the Province.

VANCOUVER.—The annual statement of the City Comptroller shows that the civic expenditure here exceeded revenue last year by $65,728. Capital assets of the city total $436,510,906 providing a surplus over capital liabilities of $10,684,080. Current assets total $52,739,977.

It will take about 500 freight cars to move the 1921 British Columbia berry crop, if present estimates of the B.C. Berry Growers' Association turn out correct. This means a production of approximately 2,500 tons of small fruits for the year. Owing to the bulk, a freight car will only handle about six tons of small fruits.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The first realty deal of any magnitude recorded in this city for years has been the purchase of the property known as the Hall and Lavery Block from Dr. R. E. Hall for a figure said to be in the neighbourhood of $25,000. This building is just east of the City Hall, on Columbia Street.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW AMID THE MOUNTAINS AND LAKES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

YELLOWHEAD LAKE, IN THE YELLOWHEAD PASS.

[illegible] AND LAKE O'HARA, IN THE ROCKIES. [J. H. A. Chapman

THE JUNCTION OF THE SKEENA AND BULKLEY RIVERS, NEAR HAZELTON.

Photographs]

HUDSON BAY MOUNTAIN (9,000 FEET), IN THE BULKLEY VALLEY AND

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canada and the Navy.

British sentiment undoubtedly favours, in fact, earnestly desires, an international agreement, for the limitation of armaments. Canadian sentiment in that respect is the same. But if other nations unhappily should fail to consent to such an agreement Great Britain, which has long left the door open for a cessation of competitive naval construction, would have no choice but to proceed with an enlarged building programme in order to meet the requirements of Imperial security. In that event the Overseas Dominions would have before them but one reasonable and self-respecting course, which would be to undertake their share of the cost of insurance which only an adequate navy could supply. It would be good for this country, and for the Empire as well, if party leaders at Ottawa would unite in taking the naval question, as least in its broader aspect, out of politics."—*St. John Telegraph.*

The Crisis in Great Britain.

"Deplorable as this situation is, there need be no fear of the outcome. There may be a fight, but after the fight will come a fair deal. The heart of Britain is still staunch to the principles which have made her what she is. British men will stand to arms in 1921 against a possibility of Bolshevistic tyranny as they stood in 1914 when the shadow of Prussian autocracy threatened the world. There is no room under the Union Jack for a dictatorship either of the proletariat or the capitalist, and the old flag is not coming down yet awhile."—*Montreal Star.*

Enforcing the Treaty.

"Canada was a signatory of the Versailles Treaty. The enforcement of this treaty is an objective to which Canada would, therefore, subscribe without hesitation. If the British Government takes measures to effect obedience by Germany, it has the Empire's approval, without need of further consultation. This is an executive act, carrying out a policy definitely laid down and supported by the Dominions. Moreover, it does not involve much more than nominal participation of British troops. The Dominions are not, by this Act, committed to fresh liabilities, since Germany cannot begin a new war. In giving Marshal Foch authority to move his troops forward from the Rhine, the British and French Premiers are merely trying to save, for the Allies as a whole, the fruits of the victory achieved."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

Immigration and Railways.

"The *Herald* has referred before to the fact that the Canadian national situation is not unlike that of the Canadian Pacific thirty or forty years ago. What gave the latter road its start towards prosperity and security was not good management alone, but the great movement of new settlers which was stopped only when the war began. The wave of immigration, which helped the Canadian Pacific so much, was a greater benefit to the country as a whole. Canada needs another era of immigration. Settlement and production must expand. By those means only can the national railroads be made to pay, and the country itself be enabled to carry its vast load of debt."—*Calgary Herald.*

Canadian Trade.

"Export trade for Canada, in other words, the sale to other countries of things grown or made in Canada, is desirable. Import trade for Canada, in other words, the purchase by Canadians of things grown or made in other countries, is desirable in part, namely, where it consists of things which are not grown or made in Canada. So, trade is desirable, both export and import trade, if the kind is right."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Short and Sweet.

"Entre nous (as the lady editors say) of an article in this column. . . .—*Brandon Sun.*

"A man is justified in throwing out his chest a little now that he can walk into a store, plank down a dollar, and call for three dozen eggs."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"We don't claim to be experts on this cattle embargo business, but we know a lot of people who think that the owner of the Hearst papers is an incurable case of 'foot and mouth disease.'"—*Veteran.*

"The cost of the entertainment of the Imperial Press party, which visited Canada last summer, was not as large as had been estimated. It takes a newspaperman to appreciate the fine points of spending money."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"Approximately 400 men and women joined an out-of-employment parade in Winnipeg, and were confronted by a huge announcement of the Government Employment Bureau stating that 500 men were wanted for work on Manitoban farms. But life on a farm means real work."—*Calgary Herald*

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THE MACKENZIE OIL FIELD.

Dr. T. O. Bosworth on its Geological Formation and the Oil Discoveries.

DR T O BOSWORTH read a paper on "The Mackenzie Oil Field of Northern Canada" at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, held under the auspices of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, on Wednesday of last week.

At the outset he recalled that some years ago he had the privilege of saying a few words before that institution about the prospective oil fields which had been outlined in Northern Canada during his geological exploration in 1914. The Mackenzie oil field, which is now the subject of so much attention, was the most northern of those fields, and the flowing well which was recently "brought in" is the No. 1 test well which they located there seven years ago. This "Discovery" oil well is situated on the right bank of the Mackenzie River, some 45 miles beyond the little trading post known as Fort Norman, and within about 90 miles of the Arctic Circle. It is the first well drilled in the North-West Territory, and the most northern oil well in the world.

After describing in detail the stratigraphy and geological

RIVER TRANSPORTATION IN THE FAR NORTH.

structure of the oil field, Dr. Bosworth dealt with the occurrence of the petroleum as follows:—

Bituminous Rocks.

It was the remarkable character of the Fort Creek shales and Beavertail limestone, rather than the oil seepages, which led to a favourable view of the prospects in this field. For here, extending over a large region, we have 1,000-1,500 feet of highly bituminous rocks, which obviously are a potential source for the generation of a great quantity of petroleum. These limestones and shales are black with bituminous material, which appears to be present, not as a migratory, but as a fixed constituent. In some places where these beds are much exposed, the bituminous odour is so strong that it may be noticed at a distance of half a mile. The bituminous shales are undergoing slow combustion at their outcrop—and often they are burnt to a bright brick-red colour, or even to a grey colour, becoming so hard that they clink when struck. In several localities there are conspicuous cliffs of these bright red rocks, over a hundred feet high. Fluid oil is not visible in the bituminous rocks, though where they pass under water some liberation of gas is seen. But oil might reasonably be expected in the porous beds of the overlying thick series of clay shales and sandstones, and also there was a good chance that at depth, and under favourable structure, accumulations of petroleum might occur within the black shales and limestones themselves.

Oil Seepages.

After study of the bituminous beds, the sands of the overlying Camp Creek series were searched for oil. At each place examined either seepages were found or the presence of oil was detected on crushing the rock under water. The principal seepages occur on the shores of the Long Reach, where the river flows for seventy-five miles along the outcrop of the Camp Creek series. Near the mouth of Camp Creek (which at first we called Oil Creek) the seepages are conspicuous for a distance of two and a half miles. On digging in the river gravel the outcrops of the green oil-sands are exposed, and the oil could be collected in considerable amount. Further out in the river much oil rises up to the surface of the water, and in winter it collects, forming pools on the ice.

Favourable Structures.

From the foregoing particulars it will be seen that, as stated by me here in 1915, the geological conditions are highly favourable for oil. Extending over many thousands of square miles, we have a thousand feet or more of richly bituminous beds. And overlying these rock there are two thousand feet of shales and sandstones, from which seepages of oil arise. Further, this mass of petroliferous deposits is traversed by large anticlinal folds. The high parts of the anticlinal hills are not now favourable territory, for there the oil-bearing beds have been denuded away. But on the flanks of the folds, and on certain low parts of the crests, and also on the minor structures, the petroliferous beds are more or less intact. Thus there are many places where satisfactory structural conditions occur and pools of oil are likely to be found.

The Oil.

The oil has a paraffin base and is of high quality. The seepage oil, obtained on digging in the outcrop of the Camp Creek beds, has a greenish black colour and a strong paraffin smell. The specific gravity is .905. The crude oil from the well is of light colour, low specific gravity, high gasoline content, and low cold test. An analysis made at the Alberta University has been quoted as follows:—

Specific gravity	845.6(36° Beaume)	
Distillation 70°—150° C.	22.5	per cent
150°—300° C.	38.5	,,
300°—350° C.	33.9	,,
350°—375° C.	4.1	,,
Loss	1.0	,,

Thus in commercial terms the oil consists of:—

Gasoline	22.5	per cent.
Illuminating oil	38.5	,,
Light lubricants	33.0	,,
Medium lubricants	4.1	,,

Explorations.

Within the region here discussed the petroleum appears to have been first recorded about a century ago by Sir John Franklin, who saw, near Bear Mountain, "sulphurous springs and streams of mineral pitch." Also, for the past fifty years or more, a "tar spring," far inland from the river, has been known to the Hudson's Bay Company's men at Fort Good Hope, who have utilised this seepage oil for tarring their canoes. In 1887 an exploration of the Mackenzie Basin was made by R. G. McConnel, who reported the occurrence of bituminous or petroliferous rocks throughout the valley. From that date onward no further geological study of the region was made until the investigation by the author, in 1914, of which the results have been briefly discussed above.

The Discovery Oil Well.

It was not until 1919 that a drilling outfit was conveyed into the North-West Territory, the oil claims having been acquired by the Imperial Oil Co., who were conducting an exhaustive search for oil throughout Canada. The location of this first test well was chosen in 1914, as a site where a hole of moderate depth could not fail to penetrate the several petroliferous formations which had been found. The well is on the river bank about half-way down the Long Reach, near the mouth of Camp Creek, where there are copious seepages of oil. Geologically speaking, the location is upon the outcrop of the lower measures of the Camp Creek series, low down on the south-west flank of the Wolverine anticline, about eight miles from the axis of the fold. It was clear that the oil rocks would lie rather shallow here, but by refraining from going further "down the dip" there was less risk of finding the beds occupied by water, and also there was less chance of failure to reach the desired horizons occasioned by engineering difficulties in such a remote country.

The well was drilled during the summer of 1920. Almost from the start oil was coming into the hole; and before a depth of 100 feet was reached, a yield of five or ten barrels a day could be obtained. After passing from the Camp Creek series into the dark Fort Creek shales, the oil showings still continued, until at a depth of 783 feet, a strong flow of oil was encountered which spouted to a height of seventy feet. After about ten minutes the well was capped. Some hundreds of barrels of oil issued from the well before it was finally shut in, but no dependable estimate of its capacity can yet be made. It is thought that the initial output will be at least 500 barrels a day.

Whether or not this first well will settle down as a steady, large producer remains to be seen. And, in any case, many more wells must be drilled before the importance of the field is fully proved. But progress in the West is swift. A number of drilling machines already are on their way to the north—and during the coming summer the Mackenzie oil field will be the scene of much activity.

MR. H. V. F. JONES ON PRESENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

(Concluded from page 155.)

ings have been reduced as compared with last year, they are quite as good as we could reasonably expect. An important fact which should not be lost sight of is the reduction made in Canada's liabilities by the paying off of the United States' loan of $25,000,000 in New York on April 1 last. As soon as the international financial situation clears up, and capital and labour come to reasonable terms, we in Canada will have better reason than ever we had before the war to look for expansion in the development of our wonderful natural resources and our export trade. Canada is better and more favourably known to-day in markets with which she had little business prior to 1914, and we may reasonably expect to absorb satisfactorily a great volume of immigrants in the near future, while even now there is ample opportunity for men who can and will work on farms to become landowners, and no country offers better prospects for growing families than Canada.

"In conclusion, I should like to say that Canada to-day is much stronger economically and politically than before the war, and that her people, as a result of the experience gained during the past seven years, have learned, as never before, to think Imperially. Needless to say, the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales created a deep and lasting impression on the minds and hearts of the Canadian people, as well as cementing afresh the ties which bind the Dominion to the Empire."

—* *—

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

Proposed Customs Investigating Officers.

One of the matters considered by the Imperial Customs Conference, recently held in London, was a suggestion on the part of the Union Government that a service of Customs Investigating Officers might be established in foreign countries undertaking enquiries similar to those carried out by the various agents the Dominion Governments appoint in the Mother Country at the present time. A sub-committee was appointed by the Conference to investigate the question, and its report was adopted by the Conference, with certain minor amendments, as representing its views.

The recommendations of the Conference on this point do not (says the *Board of Trade Journal*) represent the considered opinion of the various Governments on the subject, but are in the form of a recommendation from the Conference to the Dominion Governments, who will probably review the whole question in the light of the sub-committee's report.

The main proposals of the Conference on the subject were that no change should take place in the present arrangements whereby each Dominion appoints and maintains its own service of investigating officers in the United Kingdom at the present time. But with regard to the appointment of investigating officers to act in foreign countries, the Conference suggested that the several Dominions should each appoint representatives in certain foreign countries, and that each of the appointing Dominions should allow all the other Dominions to make use of its representatives.

On this basis it was tentatively suggested:—

(1) That Canada might appoint a representative at Hamburg or Berlin for investigations in Germany and Scandinavia; (2) that Australia might appoint an additional representative in New York for the United States and a representative at Berne for Switzerland, Austria, Northern Italy and Southern France; (3) that South Africa might appoint a representative in Antwerp for Holland, Belgium and Northern France; and (4) that New Zealand might appoint a representative in Japan for the Far East.

These suggestions were, of course, only tentative, and the Conference fully recognised that such a scheme might require extension and revision at an early date in the light of experience.

Commercial Travellers and Samples.

A further matter which the Conference considered was a suggestion by the Canadian Government that uniform procedure might be adopted by the Customs authorities of the various Dominions for the treatment of commercial travellers and their samples. At the present time arrangements exist between the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries and British possessions whereby each country admits travellers' samples of dutiable goods without payment of duty, on condition either that the duty is deposited or a bond given for its payment, the deposit being ultimately refunded or the bond cancelled as the case may be, provided that re-exportation of the samples takes place within twelve months of the date of importation. The Conference suggested that this arrangement might be extended to all parts of the Empire as a general multi-lateral agreement. It added that such an arrangement should require that the samples be sealed (either separately or in a case), and that the commercial traveller should obtain from the Customs authorities of the country from which he is proceeding, a certificate of shipment on a list to be furnished by him of the samples in his possession

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THE HINTERLAND OF CANADA.—II.

Resources and Potentialities of the Yukon Territory

In the course of a debate in the Dominion House of Commons last month on Canada's natural resources, Mr. Alfred Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, gave an interesting account of the resources of that Territory—"the hinterland of Canada"—of which we give below the main passa

WHILE the Yukon is capable of supporting a very considerable population, its great wealth so far has been mineral wealth. I have no doubt that in the valley of the Mackenzie, that section which lies between Hudson Bay and Mackenzie River, the oil and the asphalt taken from the tar sands will be the first products to any extent. Within the last twenty-five years—which is only a short time in the history of a nation—many important things have happened in connection with minerals in Canada. It is quite possible history will repeat itself in the next twenty-five years. It will be twenty-five years, on August 17 next, since gold was discovered in the Klondike. Since that time the Klondike has produced $200,000,000 of the yellow metal which has come out in a continual stream and has enriched the countries to the south, and particularly the Western Provinces of Canada. The finding of that gold opened up to us a storehouse locked, padlocked, by nature. But the finding of the gold caused an influx of people into the Yukon, and notwithstanding that the gold development has been lessened there is still a considerable population there. Within the past twenty-five years the Cobalt field was discovered in Ontario, a field which has given to Canada and the world about $200,000,000 of silver wealth. I suppose within the last fifteen years the Porcupine field has been discovered, and it still continues to pour out annually enormous quantities of wealth in the shape of gold. Our geologists tell us that the same rock which underlies the Cobalt and Porcupine regions extends to the Far North, and it is quite possible that there may be other Cobalts and other Porcupines within the Arctic Circle. Even another Sudbury may be discovered there, because I am informed that as far west as Manitoba nickel deposits are found. There is no doubt that there are many other Klondikes in the Yukon, but whether they will be discovered in our time or not is in the lap of the gods. But inside twenty-five years, only two and a half decades, there must have been pretty nearly 600 million dollars of wealth produced from these three camps.

In the oil discovery which was made last summer at Fort Norman is half as good as we are led to believe, it is quite possible that that immense wealth which I have mentioned may be trebled or quadrupled in oil.

Mr. Camsell, of the Geological Survey, states in [illegible] on the tar sands of Alberta that there are at least 150,000 square miles overlaid with these tar sands, rich in [illegible] rich in oil, and rich in tar. The [illegible] wealth of this great north coun[illegible]

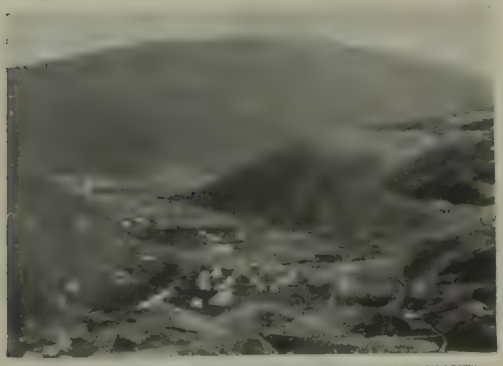
We are often told that Canada is broken in the centre, has a weak back. You have your coal resources on the Atlantic, you have your coal resources in the West, you have your settlements in Quebec and in Ontario, and on the [illegible] but in the centre where you should be strong you are weak. And if you look at the map that is only too obvious. But I say that within the lifetime of men who are in this Hou[illegible] there will be a new territory opened up away beyond the borders of the Western Provinces to-day which will produce great national wealth and will strengthen the backbone of Canada where it is now weak.

I suppose it is likely that the mineral wealth of this country is the first that will be tapped. The discovery of mineral has had a very potent influence upon the movements of the human race. I will not go off our own continent to prove that. When gold was discovered in California in 1849, I think I am safe in saying, there were not 10,000 white people on that coast between the Arctic Ocean and the Mexican line. That was only seventy years ago, and to-day California is one of the great States of the commonwealth, with a population of 3,500,000 or 4,000,000. Washington and Oregon were forests, and British Columbia was a desert so far as the occupation by whites was concerned—it was certainly given over to the Indians, at any rate, and there was not a soul north of that Province. In 1856 gold was discovered in the upper regions of the Fraser River, which led to an influx of people into the north, and the great Province of Brit[illegible] was carved out of the wilderness. We all know what a support it has been to Confederation since that time. Forty years later gold was discovered in the Klondike, and the influx of people established that territory and gave [illegible] ness in the north a great people with a stable Governme[illegible] Since 1849 until to-day, instead of only 10,000 [illegible] the crests of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast, there are, I presume, about 10,000,000 people, in [illegible] ree States, one Province and one Territory, very largely because of the dis-

IN THE DAYS OF THE YUKON GOLD RUSH: MINING PROSPECTORS NEAR WINDY ARM.

coveries of these precious metals in the rivers and valleys of that territory. All of this is quite possible to be duplicated in the far north in these river valleys which, I have not the slightest doubt, contain vast mineral wealth, because these regions have been examined by our geologists in a very slight way, and they come back with reports that indicate the great potential wealth awaiting development.

I have a great deal of experience in living in frontier countries and in framing legislation for them. In my time I have had a good deal to do with giving to the Yukon Territory, which I have the honour to represent, a set of mining laws. A former Minister of the Crown, the Hon. Frank Oliver, was a frontiersman, and realised the necessity of having stable laws if the mining industry of the Yukon was to be developed, and during his régime I submitted to him certain suggestions which were subsequently incorporated in the Yukon Placer Mining Act. Before that Act was passed there was no stability of title for the great basic industry there. Title was based on regulations passed by the Cabinet and capable of being changed by that Cabinet or by succeeding Cabinets; consequently we found it difficult to get capital to invest in our great mining industry, gold. The same condition exists to-day in connection with the oil regions in the Mackenzie River basin and all the other territory which is north of, and, in fact, held by the Provinces as part of the public domain. It is not good business for a Government to grant oil leases based



BONANZA CREEK, Y.T., ONE OF THE RICHEST ALLUVIAL GOLD DEPOSITS EVER DISCOVERED.

solely upon regulations. I hope as soon as the Government have the information necessary they will frame an Act of Parliament which will give stability of title in oil leases. Our Government will find that you cannot get capital to invest in an industry unless you have a good stable title, and that stability can be given only by Act of Parliament. So I hope the oil regulations which were recently suspended, but which I believe are now in force, will very shortly be incorporated in an Act of Parliament. What I want is security and continuity of title, because oil mining is a little different from placer mining: it requires a very considerable expenditure of money, a good deal of time, and a high degree of skill to locate and develop these oil prospects. I hope our Geological Survey will be recruited to full strength as soon as possible, and that every man whom the Director of the Geological Survey can spare will go into that north country this summer and commence a survey of the territory which extends, as I say, from Hudson Bay to the Mackenzie River. It is of the first importance that prospectors going into that country should have geological maps so that they may know where to go to prospect for oil, and where not to go. We developed during the war some of the most famous airmen in the world, some of the most capable topographers and photographers in the world. These men are here, and if they are not in the Geological Survey we should get them, equip them with topographical and photographic instruments, send them and their planes and their equipment to Edmonton, or wherever the base is, and have them make aerial topographical maps of that vast country. It is of great importance that this should be done, because the eyes of the mineral operators are upon us to-day. Oil is king. We have struck oil in the North, and we want all the reliable information we can get for the people who are turning their attention to these northern oil fields. And in doing so I hope they will not altogether neglect the Yukon.

Before I conclude I should like to tell you about the new discovery of silver ore in the Yukon, at a place called Kino Hill, 175 miles north-east of Dawson—a place which you will hear of during the next few years. Enormous deposits of silver ores have been discovered there as the result of the operations of geologists in that country a few years ago, whose reports indicated the possibility of the discovery of silver ores. The facts have borne out the truth of that prediction. We know nothing about the fisheries of this northern country of ours. I would like the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to send Professor Prince into that north country this summer to make a survey of the fisheries and to tell the people what the fisheries are worth. We have had very assuring reports concerning them, but whether or not the conditions are as stated in the reports, I do not know.

Let me point out also that when you place a community in one of these northern countries, a community whose members live upon the natural resources, you have a community which consumes the best goods that the Canadian people can produce, and pays well for them; because in the early stages of every frontier settlement the people of these newly-opened districts are great consumers. This is particularly the case in a mineral country, and in an oil country such as we expect to be developed up there. So I suggest that our Government do these things with the idea of opening up that vast country, because if they do they will considerably enlarge the map of Canada; they will bring about the establishment of communities which will be continuous in their life, which will produce their share of the commodities which we use, and consume their share of the things which we produce, and, generally, be a prop and a support to Canada in peace or in war.

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SCOTTISH SOCCER TEAM FOR CANADA.

A party of sixteen Association footballers, who will all be transferred temporarily to the Third Lanark Club—one of the oldest football clubs in Scotland—will leave Glasgow on May 10 for Liverpool, sailing from there the following day on the Cunard liner *Cameronia* for Halifax, N.S., where the Canadian National Railways take over all further transportation arrangements.

The first game will be played at Halifax. Further games will be played at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, and (after a glorious railway journey through the Jasper National Park and the Rocky Mountains) at Vancouver. Never before has a football team had 12,000 miles of such wonderful travelling.

The enterprise has stirred the imagination of football enthusiasts on both sides of the Atlantic.

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WAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The annual report of the Provincial Department of Labour gives the following average weekly wages (adult males) in the various industrial groups:—

Breweries, $28.27; builders' material, $31.65; cigar and tobacco manufacturing, $32.48; coal mining, $37.64; coast shipping, $26.81; contracting (general), $31.61; explosives, chemicals, etc., $31.53; food products, manufacturing, $29.72; garment making, $36.14; house furnishings, $28.79; jewellery manufacturing, $34.20; laundries, cleaning, etc., $28.42; leather and fur manufacturing, $28.81; lumber industries, $32.47; metal trades, $31.14; metal mining, $35.96; miscellaneous trades, $28.24; oil refining, $28.52; paint manufacturing, $27.23; printing and publishing, $35.79; pulp and paper manufacturing, $35.18; shipbuilding, $28.11; smelting, $36.44; street railways, gas, water, power, electric light, etc., $32.81; manufacturing wood (not elsewhere specified), $27.46.

For experienced women workers the average weekly rates are given as follows:—

Mercantile, $15.94; laundry, cleaning and dyeing, $15.08; manufacturing, $16.64; public housekeeping, $16.58; office occupations, $19.43; personal service, $16.69; fruit and vegetable industry, $17.85; fishing industry, $18.05; telephone and telegraph, $17.13.

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BRITISH BOWLERS' CANADIAN TOUR.

The details in connection with the visit of the team of British bowlers to Canada have now been settled by the Canadian Lawn Bowlers' Association Committee, of which Sir John Willison is Chairman. The team will consist of representatives of the four National Amateur Bowling Associations, and it will leave England on July 22, arriving at Montreal on July 30. After one or two matches the tourists journey to Ottawa on August 5, remaining there for seven days. The Dominion Bowling Tournament commences on August 15, this date having been fixed to allow any of the visitors who wish to enter and compete. On August 20 they go to Hamilton and play the Brantford and St. Catharines Clubs on August 26 and 27. Their next visit is to Guelph, and after this the team go to London, Windsor, and Detroit in turn

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Just under 100,000 seals have been secured by the nine steamers of the Newfoundland sealing fleet. The *Thetis* brought in 19,000; the *Viking*, 17,000; and the *Seal*, 14,000.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features on the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Artists' Rifles Journal."

The *Artists' Rifles Journal* has again provided its readers with many good things. With the current issue (No. 32) the fourth volume is commenced, and an appeal is made to all "Artists" to increase the number of subscribers. "This," says the Editor, "will enable the *Journal* to carry on and keep its flag flying during the storms and trials that have engulfed many newspapers and periodicals in the last few months." In "Our Note Book" a scheme is put forward to stimulate recruiting among boys leaving their public school and coming to town. It is suggested that facilities should be given for boys to have the use of the miniature range and headquarters for boxing, fencing, etc. An amusing account of the annual children's party is give in the Daisy Ashford style by "Mars Junyer," and Ernest H. R. Collings contributes an article on "Modern Russian Painting." Though, according to the Editor, the *Journal* has become smaller, this will hardly be noticeable in the face of the interest with which he has filled it from cover to cover.

"Chambers's Journal."

"The Log School," contributed by Mabel Durham to this month's *Chambers's Journal*, is a veritable idyll of Canadian pioneer days, and, besides its special interest for Canadians, should make an irresistible appeal to many enterprising Englishwomen. "There are many silent valleys beyond the Rockies," concludes Miss Durham, "into which the pioneer is finding his way, and where the logs are being hewn for the humble walls within which a little group of children will gather to look up at a teacher with worshipful eyes. There one who loves the camp-fire and the canoe, who quickens to the cadence of the waterfall or the thunder of the avalanche, whose spirit vibrates to the elemental forces of the deep solitudes, can know . . . . the spell of the Last Great West." The commercial possibilities of "Tree Sugar," a product found in exceptionally large quantities in the fir-trees of British Columbia, are discussed. Robert Machray continues his series on "The New Baltic States," describing the adventures and progress of Latvia, whose gallant soldiers "held up the German Army at Riga until September, 1917"; Charles G. Harper writes on "The Stately Homes of England," one of which (Welbeck Abbey) is so very stately that a tramway has had to be laid down between kitchen and dining-rooms to ensure meals reaching the table while hot; and there are also articles on "Indian Jugglers," "Shoe-Leather from the Sea" (describing the possibilities of a remarkable new industry), and many others equally interesting; while the fiction is, as ever, of a very high order, and includes a further instalment taking "The Mountainous Mr. Neuburg" to the Cobalt district, and an admirable sea story, "The Mystery of the *Well Met*," by E. R. Punshon.

"Cornhill."

The most outstanding contribution to the May *Cornhill* is an instalment of correspondence, edited by A. Carlyle, between Thomas Carlyle and his friend Thomas Spedding. Judge Parry collects a series of interesting "Golf Marginalia," making numerous curious allusions to the game from old, half-forgotten volumes. Charles Fletcher tells the "tale" of the Angel Alley Boys' Club—in the East End of London, in Dockland—and its frequenters. Under the title, "Cock-a-Doodle-Doo" "H. C." gives an entertaining account of experiences in poultry farming. "The Poetry of Charles Péguy" is discussed by Mrs. F. A. MacCunn, who notes that the material for the article is drawn from the five volumes already published of Péguy's collected works, and "the ten volumes which are to follow would probably modify some of the statements made." W. H. Hudson asks, "Do Cats Think?" and relates some strange instances which incline him to think that they do. Capt. W. L. Blennerhassett's Russian story, "The Provocator," comes to a characteristically Russian conclusion.

"London."

A striking contribution to this month's *London* is a description of "Ireland under the New Terror," by Ernest S. Dowdall, who, while not concerning himself with the rights or wrongs of the Irish question, seeks to convey some idea of what the conditions imposed by martial law mean to the law abiding citizen. "Every man, woman, and child in Ireland," he says, "is affected by the New Terror. It is not necessary for them to take sides in the Irish war; but they cannot ignore it. It is thrust upon them, and is becoming part of their lives." "The Power of the Woman Voter" is discussed by the Viscountess Rhondda, who details the necessary reforms for the protection and welfare of women and children, to which the "Six Point Group" are devoting their energies, and demonstrates the absurdity of the supposition that women would ever unite on all political matters and form a Women's Party. G. T. Crook contributes an exceedingly interesting account of the police who safeguard the King, and deal with modern pirates on the Thames; and Andrew Kirkaldy tells some more of his "Best Golf Stories"; while fiction is well represented by contributions from W. Douglas Newton, H. Mortimer Batten, F. St. Mars, Sidney Gowing, Donovan Bayley, F. O. Bartlett, and M. L. C. Pickthall, and the admirable pictures of "The Great Lover" and the "League of Notions" form an additional attraction.

"Royal."

The numerous short stories in the May *Royal* provide excellent fare for a variety of tastes. Among the contributors are Rex Colville, V. Quirk, E. L. White, William Caine, Royal Brown, Jean Fraser, and Achmed Abdullah; while the number opens with an entertaining and charmingly illustrated interview with Miss Binnie Hale, who is starring in "Jumble Sale." "Why I play Golf" is a symposium of the opinions of a number of busy people on the merits of this great game; "Is Entertaining a Lost Art?" is amusingly discussed by Rosemary North; Gilbert Frankau writes on "Woman—The Sphinx," and there is a novel and interesting prize competition.

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CONCERTS.

At the Wigmore Hall, Jascha Spivakovsky gave a pianoforte recital last Monday afternoon; Ivy Philips a first song recital on Tuesday afternoon; and Yvonne de Saint André a song recital on Thursday, May 5, at 5.30.

An orchestral concert, conducted by Edward Clark, took place at Æolian Hall yesterday (May 6), at 3 p.m.

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Considerable excitement has been caused by the discovery of gold in the Gatineau Valley, about ninety miles north of Ottawa (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Express*). The ore is said to yield $92 worth per ton.

The first shipment of steers from Edmonton to Liverpool consisted of five carloads (four of which were purchased from Mr. O. Porter, Gadsby, Alta.), consigned by Messrs. H. P. Kennedy & Co. Each animal weighed about 1,400 lb.; and brought to its original owner 8½ cents per lb., fed and watered.

In the *Canadian Magazine* for April "N.R.I." takes stock of "Canada's Estate" in a comprehensive manner, regarding the Dominion as "a property owned by nine partners on an equal footing and by two minors." Among other articles, R. E. Gosnell contributes the concluding instalment of "Indians and Indian Affairs in Canada"; Frank Yeigh "The Beautiful Country" (Minaki); and R. H. Hathaway an appreciation of Bliss Carman.

VIOLIN RECITAL.

MISS GLADYS CHESTER.

Assisted by JOHN BOOTH, tenor; at the piano, RUSSELL CHESTER.

May 17th at 8.15 p.m., Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, W.

HIGHWAYS AND HOUSES.

A total of $424,274 was paid to the various Provinces by the Dominion Government under the Highways Act during 1920. The payments by Provinces were: Prince Edward Island, $50,572; Quebec, $56,574; Ontario, $277,757; British Columbia, $43,770.

The advances made by the Dominion Government under the Housing Act during the year 1920, by Provinces, were: Manitoba $500,000; New Brunswick, $969,000; Ontario, $3,250,000; British Columbia, $611,900; Quebec, $495,700; Nova Scotia, $300,000; a total of $7,215,000.

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ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a preliminary report for 1919 on the electrical apparatus industry in Canada. Of the 95 plants specified, 64 are in Ontario and 16 in Quebec. The latter Province, however, has over $20,000,000 invested, as against $25,500,000 in Ontario. The total Canadian investment in this country is $45,956,360.

The 95 factories turned out goods valued at $34,187,658. These include dynamos, generators, transformers, motors, storage batteries, incandescent lights, wires and cables, electric stoves, heaters, irons and fans, as well as fuses, carbons, and repair supplies.

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RAILWAY FACILITIES IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec Board of Trade recently made the following requests of the Railway Commission with regard to freight and passenger facilities:—

(1) That a special rate of freight be immediately put into force upon export wheat over the Transcontinental Railway by the Government, from Winnipeg to Quebec, at least 3 cents per bushel cheaper than the rail and lake rate from Winnipeg to New York, so as to endeavour to put a stop to the alarming diversion of our western trade to New York. We would suggest that the rate should not exceed 20 cents per bushel to Quebec, with proportionate rates to Halifax and St. John, and that it should be freely advertised in the North-West.

(2) That special rates should be made on the carriage of pulp wood over the Transcontinental Railway from the Abitibi district, consistent with a fair profit to the railway.

(3) That the management of the Government Railways be ordered to put a share of new engines and cars, recently purchased by the Government, into service on the division between Quebec and Cochrane, in proportion to mileage, instead of the second-hand equipment now exclusively in use on that division, and that the through service from Quebec to Winnipeg be properly advertised and its trains as well equipped as those between Toronto and Winnipeg.

(4) That the time-table of the Inter-Colonial Division be so arranged that passengers from Halifax to Winnipeg may take advantage of the 200 miles shortening in distance offered by the Transcontinental, via Quebec.

(5) That the petition of the Quebec Harbour Commission asking that Quebec be put on the same basis as Montreal for grain freight from Georgian Bay points and for absorption of terminal charges as in Montreal, instead of being placed in the zone of Halifax and St. John, be granted.

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Union Bank of Canada.—A branch has been opened at Coalmont, B.C.

British Columbia Breweries (1918). — The profit from operations for the year 1920 amounted to $134,120, after providing for bond interest, and making full provision for depreciation and bad and doubtful accounts, and the credit balance carried forward is increased to $203,399. During the period under review, bonds of the par value of $141,000 have been redeemed, reducing the amount outstanding to $1,754,500. The present strong financial position of the company should, the directors state, enable them to provide for a further reduction in the indebtedness during the current year, but the B.C. Liquor Bill, which will affect the business of the company, renders it difficult for the directors to make any forecast as to the prospects for this year.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers. Our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at *Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco,* etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c., 1924, 114.
British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 73½.
Canada.—5½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 76; 3 per cent. Reg., 1938, 65⅜; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 66½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 72⅜; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 93¼.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 75½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 80½; 5 p.c., 1888, 95½; 4 p.c., 1928, 83½.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 72.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 72; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 62½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 87⅜; 4 p.c., 1934, 87½.
Saskatchewan. — 4 p.c Reg., 1951, 76; 4 p.c., 1923, 109¼.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 80.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 72; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 86½; 5 p.c., 1953, 76½.
Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 86.
Montreal.—3 p.c., 50⅛; 4 p.c., 1932, 79¾; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 65; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 75.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 77.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 66.
Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 84.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 71½.
S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 58¼.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1936, 74½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 69½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 75⅞.
Vancouver, 4 p.c., 1932, 73¾; 4 p.c., 1926 47, 65⅜; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 65½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 62⅜; 4½ p.c., 1953, 67; Local Imp., 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 110.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 79½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 78½.
Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 104.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 76¾.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 2nd Mort., 80.
Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 61¼.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 63½.
Can. Northern.—Ont., 5½ p.c., 68; 4 p.c., 53⅞; 3½ p.c. Dom, 64; Pac., 4 p.c., 71; 4½ p.c., Term, 78½; Que., 4 p.c., 57; 4 p.c. Perp., 56⅞; 3 p.c., 1953, 54⅛; 4 p.c., 1930, 91½; 4 p.c., Alta., 66⅜; 4 p.c. Sask., 66⅜; 3½ p.c. Dom., 62½; 4 p.c., 1934, 83½; 5 p.c Inc. Charge, 32; 5 p.c. Land, 93⅜; 5 p.c Notes, Aug., 1921, 100½; Western, 4½ p.c., 85½.
Can. Pacific.—139; 4 p.c. Pref., 59⅜; 4 p.c. Perp., 66; Algoma, 82½; Spec. Inv., 6 p.c., 120; Dom. Atlantic, 4 p.c., 62.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 66½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch, 4 p.c., 82½; 3 p.c., 64; 4 p.c., 1955 B., 58; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 63; 4 p.c. Debs., 42½.
Grand Trunk. 85/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 57⅜; 1st Pref., 40; 2nd Pref., 29¼; 3rd Pref., 12½; Borrd. Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 75½; Perp. 4 p.c., 58⅜; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 96¼.
Gt. Northern of Can.—4 p.c., 85½.
New Brunswick. — 5 p.c., 84½; Perp., 4 p.c., 63.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 82½.
Quebec Cent.—3½ p.c. 2nd, 56.
St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 63.
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.—4 p.c., 61⅜.
Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 64¼.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—2/9.
Anglo-Newfoundland. — 1st Debs., 82½; 2nd Debs., 106.
Bk. of Montreal.—London Reg., 45¼.
British Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 12 1½d
Hudson's Bay.—6 17-32; Pref., 83 9.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 20.
Trust & Loan.—12/6.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. Bds., 19.
Can. Vickers.—Debs., 80.
Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., 69.
Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pf., 67½.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 69¼.
Nova Scotia.—6 p.c. Debs., 70½.
Steel Co. of Can.—Bds., 100¼.

Electric Power and Traction.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c., 71.
B.C. Telephones.—4½ p.c. Debs., 63.
Brazil Traction.—35⅜; Pref., 75.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 51½; Pref. Ord., 53; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 56; 4½ p.c. Debs., 66¼; 4½ p.c. Perp., 58.
Electrical Dev. of Ont.—5 p.c., 103½.
Cities Service.—Fractions, 250.
Shawinigan Water. — 114½; 5 p.c. Bds., 109¼.
Toronto —4½ p.c., 73.
Winnipeg.—4½ p.c. Perp., 48½.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake.—11/3.
Mond Nickel.—8 p.c. Mort. Debs., 99½; £25 pd., 26½; Ord., 24/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17/-; 7 p.c. Nom. Cum. Pref., 13/4½; 6 p.c. Red Deb, 82.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—27/6.
B.C. Breweries.—21/-.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields. —Com., 7/3; Pref., 8/9.
Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 98¾.
Canada Steamships.—25¾; Voting, 24.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 59; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 9⅜.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 54½*; Com., 15½.
Furness Withy.—22/4½; Pref., 6¾.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—17/7½; 6 p.c. Pref., 17/-.
Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 91¼.
Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. Debs., 80¾.
Marconi of Can.—7/9.
Simpson, R.—6 p.c. Pref., 85.
Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c., 80; 6 p.c., 91.
Western Can. Flour.—6 p.c. Bds., 103½.

* Special Transaction.

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Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—For March, 1921, gross earnings were 13,102,000 milreis, and net earnings 6,522,000 milreis, being increases respectively of 3,202,000 milreis and 1,212,000 milreis as compared with March, 1920. Aggregate gross earnings from January 1 to March 31 were 37,918,000 milreis, and net earnings 18,418,000 milreis, representing increases of 8,982,000 milreis and 3,014,000 milreis respectively over gross and net earnings for the first three months of 1920.

Canadian General Electric.—On his resignation of the presidency of the Canadian General Electric Co., after 33 years' service, Senator Frederic Nicholls was voted a bonus of 2,400 shares of the company's Common stock at the annual meeting. He is succeeded by Mr. A. E. Dyment, of Messrs. Dyment, Cassels & Co., stockbrokers, Toronto, who is a director of the Royal Bank, Mercantile Trust Co., Dominion Sugar Co., Maritime Coal Co., and other companies.

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After steaming some 23,000 miles since she left the Mersey on January 8 to make cruises from New York to the West Indies, the White Star liner *Megantic* reached Liverpool on Saturday. She is to sail for Canada, in the summer service, to-day.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Wednesday, June 1

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., May 11.	Thurs., May 12.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been moderate, but the general undertone has been favourable owing to a reduction to 6½ per cent. in the Bank rate, which has accompanied a further easing of the general monetary position and a decline in Treasury bill selling rates. These considerations have outweighed for the time the increasingly paralysing effects of the coal strike, and preparations to apply force to Germany to make her carry out reparation obligations. The fact, too, that the Stock Exchange was closed for an extended week-end recess owing to the incidence of the usual May Day holiday has been calculated to restrict dealings.

Gilt-edged issues have registered a further advance, but are now hesitating at their improvement. Home rails are lacking in confidence and stability, the coal strike reacting more directly on this department. Among South American rails the Argentine group has become oversold, and has registered a fair rally after the recent fall, but Mexican rails with other Mexican securities have become unsteady in the absence of any good lead. Among foreign Government securities French loans have been quietly firm on reparation hopes, but other Continental loans are very reserved. Far Eastern loans have been slow, and Japanese issues have been inclined to react in sympathy with the dollar. Mines have been good in places, while oil shares have shown to increasing advantage, the coal strike in this instance being rather a stimulating influence. Rubbers remain off colour with the staple. The industrial department has been fairly healthy, notwithstanding the growing check to trade, resulting from the coal stoppage. Russian descriptions are inclined to lift their heads on accumulating indications that the Soviet régime is passing.

Among Canadian securities there has not been much activity, and general conditions have been checkered. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have held their ground, the 4½ per cents. being 93 and the Fours 72. Municipal bonds remain quietly steady.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacifics have further dwindled slightly to 139, but Grand Trunk issues have been re-purchased, and junior stocks show several rallies of ¼ to ½. The Guaranteed Fours at 58½ are 2 up. The company's net revenue for March showed an increase of £68,400.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, mark a further good rise to 6½, good buying being reported on the rumours that the company will benefit from the oil developments in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and also in the Far North. Lower-priced shares have been moderately favoured.

As regards industrials, conditions have remained irregular. Dominion Steels hold at 45. There has been a fall of 2 to 119½ in Canadian General Electrics. Canadian Car issues are steady without change. Canada Cements at 62½ are 2 down, and the Pref. at 100½ has shed a point. Lake Superiors, however, have risen 1 to 9½. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 84½ is 2 down.

Brazil Tractions at 33½ have yielded a further fraction, but Mexican traction senior obligations, despite the irregularity of other Mexican issues, are often 2 to 3 points higher.

Canadian silver mining shares remain quiet without material change.

British Controlled Oilfields Preferred have derived stimulus from the strength of oil shares generally, and particularly from the reported favourable developments on the company's areas, to which we made recent reference.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, April 20.

Last week, though markets were quiet, the course of business was generally constructive, prices in most cases tending upwards. A feature was provided on Saturday by the first appearance in the unlisted department of the new British Empire Steel Corporation securities; the 7 per cent. Cumulative Pref. was offered at 68, and the Common at 9, but no transactions were recorded. The stocks appeared in Toronto also towards the end of the week. Among listed stocks, Riordon showed weakness, losing 7 points.

This week opened quietly, Riordon, the least inactive stock on Monday, dropped several more points, as did Canada Steamships Pref. On Tuesday this weakness developed, and Riordon Common and Steamships Preferred came under active selling pressure, which they were quite unable to withstand. Riordon dropped 29 points on the day, and Steamship Pref. 9 points. Under this demoralising influence the market was in general weaker than for some time past, all the paper stocks lost ground and the Steels receded; in fact, losses occurred practically throughout the list, exceptions being Textile, which held unchanged after its recent advance, and Ontario Steel, which gained 1. To-day the active selling of Riordon has continued, the stock slumping another 24 points, having now lost 71 points since a week ago when it was 110. This spectacular slump in Riordon is accompanied by all sorts of rumours. These at first centred around the closure of some of the plants, and when this was explained as being the usual course a suggestion that an entire financial reconstruction of the company was impending, became current. Putting such suggestions aside it is deduced from the fall that the dividends on the new 8 per cent. Preferred and on the old 7 per cent. Preferred are in danger of suspension. The company is said to be labouring under financial difficulties which date from the capital reorganisation last year, and it is expected that some clear statement of the position may be forthcoming in a day or two. The other paper stocks were mostly active and, though irregular, were fairly firm, despite the unfavourable influences at work, which included the news of the suspension of operations at the mills of Messrs. Price Bros. at Kenogami and Jonquiere.

Canada Steamships securities displayed some firmness, both the Pref. and Common recovering a little from the low points reached yesterday. A feeling of mistrust is still apparent respecting the Preferred dividend, in spite of official reassurances. It is suggested that the company is burdened with heavy financial commitments incurred in the expectation that they would be provided for in the British Empire Steel amalgamation, and which, through the modification of the merger scheme, are left for the Steamships Co. to take care of. I hear that a committee of shareholders is being formed with the object of enquiring into the recent acquisition of additional properties by the company, and, if possible, of formulating some course of action by which the market value of the company's shares can be restored. In regard to the new financing proposals, it is now suggested, in view of the industrial troubles in Great Britain, that negotiations on this side of the Atlantic may give more satisfactory results, but no official information on this matter is available.

Among prices current at the close of business to-day, Abitibi is 34; Brompton, 32½; Can. Car Pref., 64½ xd; Can. Cement, 56. Pref., 90; Can. Gen. Electric, 108½; Can. Steamships 20, Pref. 42½; Cons. Smelters, 15½; Dom. Bridge, 74; Dom. Canners, 26; Dom. Steel, 39¾; Dom. Textile, 118; Laurentide, 88¾; Lake of the Woods, 141; Mont. Cotton Pref., 96½; Mont. Power, 82; Ogilvie, 202; Price Bros., 39; Quebec Rly., 25; Riordon, 34½; Shawinigan, 103; Span River, 69½; Pref. 76½; Steel of Can. 58. Pref. 90½; Toronto Rly., 67; Wayagamack, 68; Winnipeg Rly., 40.

The St. Lawrence Flour Mills have declared the regular quarterly dividends on its Common and Preferred stocks for the quarter ending April 30, but the bonus which usually accompanies the Common dividend is this time omitted.

The Dominion Securities Corporation has purchased an issue of $2,000,000 15-year 6 per cent. bonds of the Province of Alberta at the price of 96.42 per cent., and the bonds, I understand, will shortly be offered for subscription in Canada.

A report from Timmins, Ont., dated April 19, states that for the first time in its history the Hollinger plant was operating at its full capacity, treating 3,300 tons of ore every 24 hours and employing about 1,450 men.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES

Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £410,958 18 2
Reserve Fund - £410,958 18 2
Assets under Administration £19,395,350 9 4.

CANADIAN ASSETS.

The Company has special facilities for acting as the Agent of Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland having assets in Canada, to manage and realize those assets, including the settlement of succession duties imposed by any Provincial Government.

Correspondence invited.

28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.

Bankers:— Bank of Scotland Canadian Bank of Commerce.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid Up, $10,029,622.

Total Deposits (30th Oct. 1920) - $170,000,000.

Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.*
D. H. Ward Wilson, Esq., *Vice-President.*

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D. C. Macarow, *General Manager.*
T. E. Merrett, *Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector.*
W. A. Mehlrum, *General Supervisor.*
Montreal Branch J. D. G. Kappen, *Manager.*

Head Office: MONTREAL

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits $9,475,585

Total Assets (30th Oct. 1920) - $209,000 000.

Special Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

399 BRANCHES IN CANADA COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED. INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL. J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The results achieved by Western Grocers, Ltd. (formerly the A. Macdonald Co.) during 1920 are of special interest to note because of the extensive retail trade done by the company throughout the Western Provinces. The company's fortunes to some considerable extent reflect general business conditions in the West. The president points out that sales during 1920 were in excess of those for 1919, but net profits suffered severely through the conditions obtaining in the last three months of the year. Net profits at $230,655 compare with $824,118 for 1919, and including the balance $201,564, brought into the year, the amount available to be dealt with was $441,220. From this, $71,658 was set aside for special reserve. Preference dividends, which during the year have been paid regularly, absorbed $167,202 and income tax called for $20,587, leaving a balance of $181,772 to be carried forward. The balance-sheet contains evidence of the steady strengthening of the company's position. Merchandise, taken at replacement values, amounts to $1,792,635, or $129,338 over the previous year. Accounts receivable, at $1,910,049, show an increase of about $250,000, and cash in hand, at $104,288, is about $23,000 more than at the end of 1919. On the other side, loans from banks are about $46,000 higher, at $1,906,500, but accounts and notes payable have decreased about $162,000 to $295,575. The company's only bonded or mortgage indebtedness is represented by a loan on the Vancouver building, which is not yet due. During the year three subsidiaries were amalgamated with the parent company, and a small store was opened at The Pas, Manitoba.

* * *

The annual report of the Sinking Fund trustees of the City of Winnipeg for the year ending December 31, 1920, is now published, and, as usual, gives very complete and detailed information of this excellently managed fund. The total assets at the credit of the Sinking Fund (including interest accrued on investments as at December 31, 1920) amount to the sum of $11,824,062.16, an increase of nearly $1,500,000 over that reported in the last statement. The average interest rate earned for the period was 6.2577 per cent. The assets consist of bonds and debentures of the Dominion of Canada, and of various cities, towns, rural municipalities, school districts, and other public bodies in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and cash in bank, and are distributed as follows:—School district debentures, $1,943,254.42; rural municipal debentures, $549,863.71; Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures, $1,387,830.28; debentures of cities and towns, $183,492.91; Government and Government guaranteed debentures, $1,926,640.83; City of Winnipeg tax sale certificates and miscellaneous investments, $706,481.83; City of Winnipeg stock and debentures, $3,782,765.84; Greater Winnipeg water district securities, $184,197.80; interest accrued to December 31, 1920, $382,013.53; cash in Bank of Montreal, $717,521.50; total, $11,824,062.16.

* * *

In accordance with the adopted policy the investments purchased at a premium have been written down to par value, while investments purchased at a discount are included at cost. The par value of the bonds and debentures held by the trustees is $937,265.23 in excess of the value at which they are taken in on the balance-sheet, and this may be regarded as an additional reserve realisable at maturity of the respective debentures. Possible depreciation has been provided for. Besides the general financial statements the report gives in detail every investment held by the trustees for the Sinking Fund, and details of the debenture and stock indebtedness of the city. In a very clear table each issue of debentures and consolidated stock is shown, together with the amount allocated towards the amortisation of each. The total funded debt is $43,514,928, towards the amortisation of which the total funds at the end of 1920 were $11,290,019.

* * *

It is announced that the Merchants Bank of Canada has become associated with, and is to be the Canadian representative of, the International Bank, an institution which has been organised in New York with a capital and surplus of $15,000,000, largely for the purpose of providing effectively for the financing of foreign trade. Through this new association the power of the Merchants Bank to facilitate the export business of its clients will be increased and extended.

* * *

Although, on his return to Newfoundland from his recent visit to Europe, the Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, could not give a very rosy report of the market situation in Europe for Newfoundland's fish, he had a good deal of most important and encouraging news to relate of the prospects for industrial development in the island. According to Mr. Coaker, the British Metal Corporation will, this summer, investigate the extent of the copper deposits at Green Bay, and, if the supply justifies working, the capital available for the industry is practically unlimited. "Newfoundland," said Mr. Coaker also, "is on the eve of a big pulp and paper development embracing the whole of the timber supply on the West coast. The biggest man in this line in Europe, Mr. Blackstead, an Anglo-Norwegian, will visit Newfoundland within two weeks to submit a huge proposal for the development of the Grand Lake water power, which is estimated at 200,000 h.p.; the establishment of a paper mill of a 400-ton daily output capacity, which would be nearly twice as large as Grand Falls, the construction of electric smelters to utilise the chrome iron deposits in the vicinity of Bay of Islands, and the manufacture of nitrogen as a fertiliser from the mountain of limestone at Bay of Islands. This industry will employ permanently 5,000 men. The big men interested include the great Armstrong Corporation, which requires large quantities of steel for their huge works in England and throughout the world. They seek concessions from the Colony, and if the Legislature come to terms they are ready to start operations in June or July. Mr. Blackstead has big similar interests in Norway in operation; he controls a half-dozen huge industries established by himself and under his personal supervision."

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"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

The current number of the *Canadian Export Pioneer* offers valuable and extensive information and assistance to all interested in export trade. The "Notes of the Month" deal with a variety of topics, and are as informative and useful as ever; and the other usual features, such as "Business Introductions," "Export Trade Opportunities," "Business Enquiries," and "Made in Canada," should be productive of a considerable amount of trade. Under "The Buyer's Point of View" are interviews with Anderson and Coltman, Samuel Hanson and Sons; the Anglo-Siam Corporation; Australian, New Zealand, and South African Farmers' Buying Agency; and Denny, Mott and Dickson, Ltd.

The editorial deals with the important subject of "Government Export Propaganda," demonstrating the necessity for the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce to undertake intelligent and extensive propaganda in order to keep in touch with traders, and advocating the formation of a national organisation of exporters.

There are also articles on "Canadian Timber in the United Kingdom" (based on Mr. W. B. Stokes' report on the Empire Timber Exhibition held in London last July), and on the salmon trade.

The *Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., the annual subscription being 10s. ($2.50).

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GRAND TRUNK'S WAR WORK.

In a message to Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, Vice-President in charge of traffic, Grand Trunk system, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Shipping Controller state that they have had under review the reports of the services rendered in sea transport. They place on record their thanks to Mr. Dalrymple and their appreciation of the work of the railway, particularly in connection with the rapid turn-round of ships at Montreal and with the preparation of ships for the various services.

—* *—

DOMINION TROPHIES FOR N.R.A.

The National Rifle Association states that the Governors-General of Canada, Australia, and South Africa have presented challenge trophies of the National Rifle Association, to be competed for in connection with the Association's Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions by the boys in their respective Dominions. The trophies will be won by that school or formation in each of the great Dominions which enters successfully the largest number of boys in proportion to the strength of the school or corps for the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions.

—* *—

There are now more than 800 active branches of the G.W.V.A. throughout Canada.

The art critic of the *Times* describes Mr. Sheldon Williams's "Canadian Forces Entering Mons in November, 1918" (557), in the sculpture room of the Royal Academy, as "competent as decoration, but otherwise not very interesting or convincing."

At a meeting of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, Mr. J. M. Gibbon, the president of the organisation, stated that, with a view to bringing the work of Canadian authors more prominently before the public, the publishers had promised to set apart one week in each November, to be known as "Canadian Authors' Week."

The Imperial War Graves Commission has just placed a contract for the construction of 50 cemeteries and extensions, representing approximately 51,000 graves, in France and Belgium. These, which constitute the third priority programme, include the Canada Farm British Cemetery, Poperinghe, and the Vimy Canadian Cemetery, No. 1, Béthune.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000 (£3,082,192) **Head Office: TORONTO.** RESERVE FUND $15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
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LONDON OFFICE - - - 2, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

Capital and Reserve Fund - **$13,000,000**
Total Assets - - - **$139,000,000**

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

S. L. JONES, *Manager.*

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. **Cable or Mail Transfers** effected to, and **Accounts Opened** at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. **Deposits Received** at interest. **Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed** on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51, Broadway.

GROWTH OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

A delegation of tobacco growers and manufacturers who waited on the Tariff Commission at Ottawa requested (1) that the duty on raw leaf be raised to $1 a pound on unstemmed and $2 on stemmed; (2) that the bonding privilege be reduced from five to two years, and (3) that the manufacture of the detached stem into tobacco, both foreign and domestic growth, be prohibited.

At present the duty on raw tobacco is 40 cents, but an excise duty of 5 cents removes the protection to that extent.

In 1920 there were produced in Canada 28,000,000 lb. of raw tobacco, and there were imported from the United States 15,000,000 lb. at a cost of $9,000,000, exclusive of exchange. In January of this year there were in the Canadian tobacco warehouses 13,000,000 lb. of American raw leaf and only 3,500,000 lb. of Canadian leaf.

The Canadian tobacco industry has made marked growth, due, the deputation urged, in a great measure to increased protection. In 1896 there was no protection, and only 550,000 lb. produced. A duty of 10 cents per lb. then imposed had resulted by 1908 in a production of 5,500,000 lb. The duty was made 20 cents per lb., and in 1910 production had increased to 10,500,000 lb. In 1918 the duty was made 40 cents, and last year 28,000,000 lb. were grown.

The tobacco-growing industry in Canada is chiefly centred in the counties of Essex, Kent and Norfolk in Western Ontario and in the counties of Joliette, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Berthier and Rouville in Quebec. The county of Joliette last year produced 6,000,000 lb., or nearly three-fourths of the Quebec production. In South-Western Ontario, the Canadian Tobacco Growers' Association has a membership of 2,000 at $50 a share. It has a large plant, costing $75,000, for processing, grading, and warehousing, and now plans to institute grading warehouses in each centre.

The members of the deputation claimed that the Canadian product, properly grown and manufactured, was equal to the best American tobacco, and with further tariff protection and education in growth of tobacco they could supply the entire Canadian requirements.

TYPEWRITERS. — Two Remington visible, No. 10, two colour, and tabulators; excellent condition; £15 each; can be seen any time.—Apply *Canada*, 110, St Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

Newfoundland Stock.—The London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd., announces that, in order to prepare the dividends due July 1 on Newfoundland Government 4 per cent. Stock, the balance of the account in this issue will be struck on the night of June 1.

City of Regina. — The Bank of Montreal announces that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due July 1 of the City of Regina 5 per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock, 1943-63, the balances will be struck on the evening of June 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

Interest Warrants.—The [illegible] notifies that for the purpose of preparing interest warrants due July 1, the balances on the following will be struck on the evening of June 1:—Province of Quebec 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1954; Province of New Brunswick 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1949; Province of Ontario 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1946, and 5 per cent. Registered Stock, 1945-19[illegible]; Dominion of Canada 5 per cent. Loan; Canadian Pacific Railway 5½ per cent. Land Grant 1938, 3½ per cent. Registered Stock.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,251,850. Total Assets (Oct. 30, 1920) $560,150,812.

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SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*

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H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq. — D. FORBES ANGUS Esq. — WM. McMASTER, Esq.
LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C. — HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq. — H. W. BEAUCLERK, Esq.
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Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - - - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2. 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendome, Paris.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., LT.-COL. F. R. S. BALFOUR, GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, $258,191,398.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan, R. B. Angus, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P., E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., A. E. Holt, C. R. Hosmer, Howard G. Kelley, William McMaster, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royaltrust").
Branches throughout Canada.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	**$9,700,000**
RESERVE FUND	...	...	**$18,000,000**
TOTAL ASSETS	...	...	**$240,000,000**

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD Manager.

AN APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.

Approval by Building and Construction Industry.

The National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry, at a special meeting held recently in Montreal, adopted a plan for a National Apprenticeship Council of the Building Industry. The constitution of the New Council is on the lines proposed by Mr. William Baugh, President of the Montreal Metal Trades Council (as recently stated in *Canada*).

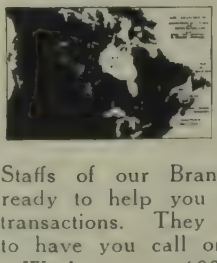
The report of the Apprenticeship Committee, as adopted by the Board, recognises the lack of inducements for boys to enter the building trades with any assurance that they will receive instruction that will make them efficient mechanics. The defects of the present system are stated to be neglect of the avenues of technical education; the intermittent nature of the employment of many boys without regard to their welfare; the practice of some employers of using boys only during rush periods, with consequent loss to the boy of opportunity for acquiring adequate knowledge of the trade.

The problem was rendered more acute by the wastage of man-power by the war, and its seriousness is held to justify the present solution and to engage the co-operation of the building organisation in applying it in practice. While good results are being obtained by various schemes now in operation in a number of trades, the report dwells on the advantages of a new scheme on a nation-wide scale, and concludes: "Our hope of meeting the situation lies in the revival of a well-established and defined apprenticeship system, with a very definite objective, under the supervision and joint control of our respective organisations."

* * *

A booklet on maple sugar in Quebec, by Mr. C. Vaillancourt, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, has been published by the Government of Quebec. It is entitled "Nos Erablières: Pourquoi les Conserver, Comment les Exploiter."

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, addressing the McGill University Commercial Society, condemned the manner in which political influences had led to the building of railways in places where they were not needed, and advocated the cutting down of railway expenditure and the increasing of immigration, so as to increase production and business for the railways.



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We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

A Bill introduced by the Hon. E. K. Spinney, Minister without portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, provides for the partial re-establishment of the old patronage system.

Mrs. Hamar-Jackson, a well-known Edmonton lady journalist, is opening a newspaper service at Fort McMurray, which is the end of the telegraph lines. The *Great North Guide* will be published there, giving all necessary information to those desirous of reaching the new oil district.

Banking and Finance.

A New Era in the Financial World.

The reduction in the Bank rate to 6½ per cent. and other recent developments in the financial world are regarded as the initial stages in a welcome change in monetary conditions. Pending the termination of the regrettable coal miners' strike it is regarded as improbable that the central institution will reduce further its minimum rate of discount, but although the obdurate attitude of the miners may be prolonged it cannot be continued indefinitely. In many quarters it is confidently asserted that we are on the eve of a substantial decline in the value of money, and some authorities even talk of an early return to a 5 per cent. rate. How far this assumption is justified remains to be seen, but the strength of the gilt edged market is undoubtedly fraught with significance, and it is certain that we are in a transitory stage so far as the investment standard is concerned. This is sufficiently indicated by the passing of the 6 per cent. Trustee securities and the avidity with which high class long-dated stocks generally are being absorbed. In such circumstances it may be advisable if we call attention this week to a few of the leading Canadian municipal securities which mature in around twenty to thirty years and which are eminently suitable for those who are desirous of investing their spare cash for a prolonged period without risk of disturbance upon the yield term still obtainable, and with the prospect of substantial capital increment at the date of maturity:—

	Latest "Marking."	Yield per Cent. £ s. d.	Capital Increment at Maturity. Per cent.
City of Montreal 4%, 1948/50	.. 65	6 3 1	53
„ 4½%, 1951/53	. 75	6 0 0	33
City of Quebec 4½%, 1963	.. 84	5 7 2	19
City of Toronto 4%, 1944/48	.. 69½	5 15 6	42
„ 4½%, 1948	.. 75½	5 18 7	18
City of Calgary 4½%, 1930/42	.. 80	5 12 6	25
City of Edmonton 5%, 1953	.. 76½	5 17 8	17
City of Vancouver 4½%, 1953	.. 67	6 14 4	49
City of Winnipeg 4½%, 1943/63	79½	5 13 2	25

* * *

Sale of City of Quebec Bonds.

In view of the upward trend of prices for Colonial investments in this country it is interesting to have details of Canadian municipal offerings. Information is now available as to the terms of the tenders for the $810,000 10-year 6 per cent. bonds of the City of Quebec recently offered. These ranged from 98.29 per cent. to 99.13, the latter being the figure of the joint tender put in by the United Financial Corporation, the Dominion Securities Corporation, and Messrs. René T. Leclerc. Judging from the margin of as much as .84 per cent. between the lowest and the highest tender, it is obvious that opinion is sharply divided in Canadian bond circles as to the future of the bond market. The securities of the City of Quebec have always and deservedly occupied a high status in the Mother Country, and it is certain that had financial conditions permitted of the bonds being offered here they would have been snapped up on such attractive terms. As we show in another note, the latest marking in the London market for the 4½ per cent. 1963 loan of the same city was 84, at which the yield works out at 5/7/2 per cent., and the 4 per cent. 1923 loan at 90½, the yield in the latter case being only 4/8/5 per cent., whilst the average yield for the municipal securities quoted in our table is about 3s. per cent. under that secured by the successful tenderers for the $810,000 6 per cent. bonds just placed. In comparing the current London quotations for the two issues mentioned of the city in question, it must not be overlooked that one is redeemable in two years—the prospective yield being therefore for the remainder of the period considerably increased by the profit on redemption of about 10 points—whilst the second runs until 1963, the reversionary capital increment in this case being too remote to have much effect upon the current market quotation.

* * *

Assurance Co. takes $1,500,000 of Power Bonds.

According to latest advices from Montreal the Laurentide Power Co. has recently disposed of an issue of $1,500,000 of 7 per cent. general mortgage bonds to the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada on a basis which will cost the Power Co. rather under 7½ per cent. The issue is redeemable in 1936, and is guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the parent company, which owns $7,200,000 of the Power Co.'s stock of a total outstanding of $10,500,000. The proceeds of this issue are to be utilised in the installation of additional 40,000 h.p. at the Grandmere plant. It is stated that this new unit will cost the exceptionally low figure of about $31.25 per h.p., a rate made possible by the preliminary work done in conjunction with the original installation, the management having with commendable foresight anticipated the present extension and made adequate preparations. The Montreal *Star*, in announcing this important development, says that the extra power developed will be taken automatically by the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. under the existing contract at $12 per h.p., and the stockholders of the Laurentide Power Co. will learn with satisfaction that the greater portion of the resultant addition to its revenue—$480,000—will be net profit. The new installation will, it is anticipated, be completed by July, and the total capacity of the Laurentide Power Co. will then be 165,000 h.p. Those of our readers who are already interested in Canadian power propositions will be gratified at the intelligence that the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada evidently has such confidence in the future of power companies that it has decided to invest so substantial a sum in one of the best known and most prosperous of these Canadian undertakings.

* * *

Hudson's Bays and Oil Developments.

Much interest has been aroused in Anglo-Canadian circles by the recent strength displayed by the Hudson's Bay market, and rumour ascribes this to the prospect of the company's becoming directly interested in the important oil developments that are now attracting so much attention in Canada. Whilst the operations of the Imperial Oil Co. in the Far North are being followed with keen attention in oil circles on both sides of the Atlantic, present interest is, of course, focussed on the extensive operations of this group in Alberta and Saskatchewan and the prospect of commercial production being obtained in both Provinces in the near future. The *Money Market Review*, in a very interesting article dealing with Hudson's Bay potentialities, reminds its readers that in these Provinces mineral rights are reserved to the Provincial Governments, except for the large acreage held by the C.P.R. and the Hudson's Bay Co., which also holds land in the North-West Territories. Our contemporary states that whilst it is not yet in a position to disclose details, it can state that "those who are associated with the oil developments in the two Western Provinces are very confident that results will presently be disclosed that will have a direct bearing upon the future of the Hudson's Bay Co." Quite apart from this aspect, the company should directly benefit from the trading and transport point of view from the activity that will develop this summer and should continue for several years in connection with the Northern Canadian oil developments. Those who are behind the scenes predict that as a result of the important developments foreshadowed, Hudson's Bays will at no distant date command £10, and that in the early future they will be dealt in in the oil market and take rank with other prominent oil favourites in that section of the stock markets. We understand that the recent buying is attributed to interests closely associated with the group which is playing such an important part in the development of the Canadian oil region in Western and Northern Canada.

—* *—

OVERSEAS CLUB.

The annual report of the Central Council of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, which will be presented at the annual meeting to be held in the club rooms on May 23, shows that the past year has been the most successful yet experienced, the subscribing membership on December 31 being 25,923.

The accounts show an excess of income over expenditure of £563, after creating a reserve of £550 against investment depreciation and writing off £629 from club furniture, etc. The society has been able to adhere to its sound financial principle of taking only 10 per cent. of life subscriptions received as revenue, the balance being carried forward in reserve. The Overseas New Premises Fund now stands at £28,631.

—* *—

The Newfoundland longshoremen have struck against reduced wages, thus paralysing movement on the water front.

The new liquor laws, by which Government control is established, came into effect in both Quebec and British Columbia on May 1.

Mr. Fred G. Shaw, the author of "The Complete Science of Fly Fishing and Spinning," is now returning from South Africa, where he has been spending the winter. Mr. Shaw will be ready to re-open his School for Fly-casting and Spinning at 5, Marlborough Road, London, N.W.8, on May 18, and he intends shortly to publish a new book on the science of trout-fishing and trout-fly casting, which will include his interesting experiences in South Africa.

Canadians when in London should pay a visit to THE COLOUR AND FURNISHING CO-OPERATIVE, 26, Thurloe Place, South Kensington. Specialists in Interior Decorations, Roof Gardens, etc. Chinese porcelain and nice bits of old Furniture on view.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope

MINERALOGIST.—Write to the Secretary, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, 503-4, Drummond Building, Montreal.

C. B. (Basingstoke).—These 6 per cent. bonds are guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. They mature for repayment March 1, 1936.

A. B. (Haverstock Hill).—We have no record of any of these companies, and can only suggest that you should make enquiry of the Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Regina, Saskatchewan.

A. T. T. (Perth).—We knew of the firm in question as [illegible] engaged in real estate business [illegible] years prior to the war, but have not heard anything of [illegible] of either of the partners since 1915, when one at least of them was serving in the Canadian Overseas Forces.

OCCIDENT (Deal).—A poll tax of $500 is imposed by the Dominion Government on every Chinaman entering the Dominion, subject to certain exemptions. One-half of this tax is refunded at the end of each fiscal year to the Province wherein the collection was made. Special regulations are made governing the transit of Chinese through Canada.

T. S. (Swansea).—The Canadian 5-cent nickel coin is to be the same size as the 5-cent piece issued in the United States. The Canadian coin, however, will be 100 per cent. nickel, as against 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel in the American coin. A tender of money in the new coins would be legal tender for payment of an amount not exceeding $5.

L. M. (Victoria).—Salmon run up most British rivers that are not fouled by the proximity of towns. Ancient records show that these fish were once commonly found in waters which have not known them for many years, such as the Thames, the Broads district, and so on. Most anglers go either to Scotland or Wales for salmon fishing, though there are several streams in Dorset, Devonshire and Yorkshire, where they are frequently caught.

INVESTOR.—The arrears of Preference dividends were all cleared off by the issue of new Preferred stock arranged for in 1919, and the current dividends on the Preference stock of the company are being paid regularly. The company has no bond issue, and the Preference stock is, therefore, its premier security. The company, though its business has been considerably affected by trade conditions since last summer, appears to be making steady headway, and the Common shares, though not in sight of a dividend at present, should be worth holding.

N. P. (Weston-super-Mare).—The prospects of the company have been so thoroughly canvassed and discussed that little that is fresh can be said on the matter. Earnings continue steadily to increase, as will be seen from the monthly earnings' figures published elsewhere in this issue, but the exchange rate, which is such an important factor in the situation is more adverse than ever. Reports, however, indicate some tendency towards improvement in the commercial situation. As you have held the shares for so long it would seem a pity to let them go now, when, presumably, they are at their lowest price. We can only counsel patience, though you may have to exercise it for some time yet

* * —

Genin, Trudeau & Co., Ltd., Canadian agents for the French Line, announce that the *Paris*, the newest addition to the latter company's fleet, will make her maiden voyage from New York for Havre on June 23. The *Paris* (35,700 gross tons) will have accommodation for 3,125 passengers and a crew of 500 men. She is an oil-burner, driven by quadruple engines developing 42,000 h.p., and giving a speed of 22 knots.

PICTURES OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

An attractive exhibition of pictures of China and Japan, from the brush of Mr. P. A. Staynes, R.O.I., is being held at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 62, Charing Cross, S.W.1. The pictures are full of the brightness and vividness of colour associated with the Orient, and have many other qualities which will commend them to visitors. Some scenes in British Columbia are also included in the exhibition.

In the same rooms are shown a number of fine photographs in colour by Miss Olive Edis, F.R.P.S., the subjects including Canadian views and some very lifelike portraits. The exhibition will remain open until May 16.

A collection of Japanese and Chinese articles brought home by Mr. Staynes are attracting much attention in the C.P.R. windows.

* *

A large body of strontium is reported to have been discovered near Penticton, B.C., assaying about 70 to 75 per cent. pure. This is a commodity used in the refining of sugar, and refiners have recently been endeavouring to secure supplies from Austria.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND No. 137.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank or its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st June next, to Shareholders of record on 16th May, 1921.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th May to 31st May, both days inclusive

By order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
23rd April, 1921.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL STOCK REGISTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 16th day of May, 1921, to the 31st day of May, 1921, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the quarterly dividend due 1st June, 1921. For the UNION BANK OF CANADA.
J. WILSON, Manager.
6, Princes Street, London, E.C.2.,
3rd May, 1921.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1954.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st July, 1921, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st June, 1921, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
2nd May, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 800. May 7, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—A delightful little Cottage in the most beautiful part of Surrey. Nicely furnished, two sitting and two bedrooms. Local domestic help can be arranged. Rent 2½ guineas Apply "Surrey," c/o Canada Newspaper, 110, St Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.

ALBERTA.—Farm 160 acres for sale, $25 per acre, good house; suit settler going to Canada; clear title; write owner for appointment.—Hoer, 28, Manchester Street, London, W.C.1.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.	G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.	L. H. Ballantyne.
G. P. Vanier.	R. C. McMichael, K.C.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.	W. R. L. Shanks.
R. O. McMurtry.	F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY. Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenall," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Rollers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

R. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Addrcss, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Goverrment Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

THE C.G.M.M.

The C.G.M.M. s.s. *Canadian Carrier* has been making a voyage from Halifax to Vancouver by the Panama Canal, viâ Baltimore and Callao.

The new steamers *Canadian Commander* and *Canadian Leader* (both of 8,350 tons d.w.) have been assigned to the India and Far East service and the Australian and New Zealand service respectively, both sailing from Montreal.

Trade and Business.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, were the following:—

A company in Vancouver, who claim an established trade in food products and similar specialities, wish to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers, notably of jams, jellies, biscuits, and Stilton cheese.

A Canadian tannery can export from 100 to 250 dozens per week of coloured and black chrome tanned calf leather, and would like to hear from importers.

A Montreal company in a position to export asbestos (crude or manufactured) invite enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A Canadian tannery enquires for importers of bookbinders' leather made from cowhide, in every grain and colour; can also export razor strop leathers and coloured belt leathers.

A London firm have enquiries for mild cured British Columbia spring salmon packed in tierces containing 850 lb. in shipments of 20 tons, and invite offers from British Columbia packers able to fill orders.

A London produce merchant claiming a large connection among buyers, is desirous of securing the agency of first-class Canadian packers of canned fruits, salmon, and lobsters.

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AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade among importers and wholesale merchants in Oversea markets, has extensive connections among English, Overseas and foreign buyers, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions, which are far more numerous in many lines of trade than the enquiries from Canadian firms seeking oversea agents. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

—* *—

INCORPORATED COMPANIES IN MANITOBA.

New companies incorporated or licensed in the Province during 1920 had an aggregated capitalisation of 130 million dollars. It is estimated that the total capitalisation of companies in Manitoba now approximates 600 million dollars. Of the total authorised capital, approximately 75 million dollars is accounted for by 300 newly-formed joint stock companies incorporated under the Manitoba Companies Act. In addition there were about 70 licences granted to existing companies who were desirous of operating in Manitoba. Authority to increase capitalisation was granted to 50 firms. There are now more than 2,000 joint stock companies operating in the Province under the Companies Act, and more than half of this number of licensed establishments incorporated under Dominion charter or under the laws of other Provinces.

—* *—

The new passenger and freight service between Montreal, Quebec, Charlottetown and St. John's, Nfld., recently announced by the Canada Steamship Lines, will be run by the s.s. *Manoa* (6,000 tons).

During the absence in the United Kingdom of Mr. L. B. Beale, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Western Canada, his place is being taken at Winnipeg by Mr. A. M. Wiseman, from Montreal.

SCOTTISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

Major G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, said in the course of an interview with the *Glasgow Citizen*:—

"In Canada there is a market for a great variety of Scottish products, and I have no doubt but that trade from this country, through the port of Glasgow, to Canada will develop very much. Manufacturers in Britain, however, must go after the business, and cut out American competition. The Dominion is rapidly growing in both population and industry, and British manufacturers who get in now will share in the lucrative business which will come.

"So far as Canadian exports to this country are concerned, what handicaps at present—leaving out the question of the world-wide slump in trade generally—is the fact that the exchange is against imports from the Dominion, although this is improving from day to day. Freights have fallen, in some cases 50 per cent., but they are still too high, particularly in regard to commodities, such as pit props, box-shooks, and timber generally, in which Canada competes with the Scandinavian countries.

"British factories on Canadian soil," added Major Johnson, "instead of reducing the value of British exports to the Dominion, would in many cases strike a new market, because they could supply in Canada products now purchased from the U.S. British labour, therefore, would not be affected, but British dividends would be augmented, thus producing fresh capital to employ British labour."

—* *—

EMPLOYMENT AND COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of March (states the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa), unemployment among trade unions was 16.12 per cent. of the total membership, as compared with 13.07 at the beginning of February, and 4.33 at the beginning of March, 1920. According to returns received from about 5,000 firms, there was a continuance in the decline of unemployment, the decline being more marked than in the previous month.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during March than during February, and also greater than during March, 1920. There were in existence during the month 26 strikes, involving about 3,252 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 52,928 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 16 strikes, involving about 1,735 workpeople.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods continued to decline, averaging $13.23 at the beginning of March as compared with $14.68 in February, $15.98 in March, 1920, $15.77 in March, 1919, and $7.68 in March, 1914.

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WINNIPEG'S INDUSTRIES.

Twelve major Winnipeg-made products provide employment for 15,591 employees, with an annual payroll of $24,308,982, according to the statement of an official of the Made-in-Winnipeg exhibition.

These twelve industries, with the number of their employees, are as follows:—Metal working, 7,308; printing and lithographing, 1,603; abattoirs and packing houses, 1,176; garment manufacturers, 1,132; woodworking, 794; food products, 616; wood and metal working, 589; laundries, 557; flour and chopping mills and grain elevators, 521; creameries, 439; breweries and bottling works, 433; garage and motor repair shops, 423.

There are operating in Winnipeg factories producing 264 different commodities. Of these, 515 industrial establishments are engaged in manufacturing.

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Lloyd's agent at Salonika reports that unsuccessful attempts have been made to float the C.G.M.M. *Canadian Explorer*, stranded at Kara Burmen Point, and about 500 tons of cargo must be discharged.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Ma W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Ma. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.— 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6423.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Ashton, Herbert S., Vancouver.—c/o Royal Colonial Institute.

B

Beaudry, L. H., Montreal.—Waldorf Hotel.
Bostock, M. N., Monte Creek, B.C.—3, Woodhayes Road, Wandsworth Common.
Brownlee, Mrs. J. H., and Miss Edna, Montreal.—Savoy Hotel.

C

Clare, Eva, Winnipeg.—Lindenchase, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Cooper, N. R., Toronto.—Victoria Hotel, Nottingham.
Cranston, M. D., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

D

Donohue, Ida, and Kathleen, Quebec.—Hotel Victoria.

E

Edge, Miss Mary, Vancouver. — Whitehall Hotel, Guilford Street.

F

Foster, Hon. W. E., and Mrs., St. John.—Savoy Hotel.
Francour, Hon. J. N., Quebec. — Savoy Hotel.

G

Gilmour, W. J., Montreal.—4, Park Place, S.W.1.
Glover, Francis, Princeton.—6, St. James' Street.
Grossman, Mrs. J. E., Chilliwack.—10, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
(For Ladies and Gentlemen)
JUNE 2 and AUGUST 4.—ITALIAN and SWISS LAKES; 21 days, 49 guineas.
AUGUST 9.—The fascinating DOLOMITE ALPS, including Lake Garda and Innsbruck.
Later: ITALY, ALGERIA, EGYPT, etc.
Programmes from MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

H

Hadley, W. A., and Mrs., Chatham, Ont.—Savoy Hotel.
Hutchins, H. A., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.

K

Kingsmill, Mrs. J. J., Toronto.—St. Andrew's Club, 31a, Mortimer Street, Oxford Street.

L

Lambart, Mrs. Chas., Calgary.—2, Bedford Place, W.C.1.

M

Mackin, Miss, Vancouver.—Whitehall Hotel, Guilford Street.
Marler, W. de M., and Mrs., Montreal.—Curzon Hotel.
Miller, John C., and Mrs., Orillia, Ont.—71, Hampstead Way, Golder's Green.
Morin, Louis, and Mrs., St. Joseph de Beauce, P.Q.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Morrice, Arthur A., Mrs., Miss Eleanore, and David R., Toronto. — Hyde Park Hotel.

P

Pepall, Geo., Toronto.—Kingsley Hotel.
Perry, Lt.-Col. Norman D., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.
Porte, E. H., Renfrew, Ont.—83, Pall Mall.
Prince, Mrs. Charlotte, Toronto.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel, Notting Hill Gate.

Q

Quain, J. R., Ottawa.—17, Victoria Street.

R

Risley, John F., Toronto. — Pembridge Gardens Hotel, Notting Hill Gate.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,
4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1 (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES' THEATRE).

Ross, Miss C. L., Toronto. — Pembridge Gardens Hotel, Notting Hill Gate.
Rousseau, Mrs. A., and Miss Marguerite, Quebec.—Hotel Victoria.
Rousseaux, Miss Margaret O., Hamilton.—Brown's Hotel.
Roy, Lt.-Col. John H., M.C., Quebec. — Savoy Hotel.
Roy, Mrs. James, and Miss Marjorie, Ottawa. —Euston Square.
Russell, F. Hamilton, and Mrs., Toronto.—Berners Hotel.

S

Sinclair, A. M., Vancouver.—Fountain Tap, Canterbury.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Stephen, Mrs. W. G. J., and George M., Winnipeg.—Hyde Park Hotel.
Sutherland, Hugh H., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

V.

Vassie, Mrs. Wm., St. John.—Savoy Hotel.

W.

Walder, Robert, and Mrs., Toronto.—31, Upper Bedford Place.
White, A. S., Mrs., and niece, Sussex, N.B. —Kenilworth Hotel.
Wormington, E. J., Cobourg, Ont. — 33, Cornhill.
Workman, J. G., Vancouver.—17, Honeywell Road, Wandsworth Common.

Y.

Young, Rev. John V., and Mrs. St. John.—17, Craven Hill Gardens, Lancaster Gate.

* * *

The development of the Okotoks and Black Diamond oil districts will (according to a Calgary correspondent) be undertaken by the Royalite Company, recently incorporated and capitalised at $1,000,000, of which, it is reported, $800,000 of stock is held by the Imperial Oil Company and $200,000 by the Dingman interests. It is said that the Imperial Oil has contracted to spend $400,000 in development of the properties.

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Wednesday, May 25.—**Empress of Britain.*
Wednesday, June 1.—*Metagama.*
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Friday, June 10.—*Victorian.*
Friday, June 17.—*Melita.*
Wednesday, June 22.—**Empress of Britain.*
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Wednesday, June 15.—*Tunisian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal
Wednesday, May 11.—*Corsican.*
Wednesday, June 1.—*Scandinavian.*
Thursday, June 16.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, July 7.—*Scandinavian.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.
Thursday, May 26.—*Empress of Russia.*
Wednesday, June 15.— *Empress of Japan.*
Thursday, June 23.—*Empress of Asia.*

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Tuesday, May 31.—*Carmania.*
Thursday, June 16.—*Caronia.*

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Saturday, May 14.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, May 28.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, June 18.—*Berengaria.*

London to Halifax.
Saturday, May 21.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, May 18.—*Adriatic*
Wednesday, May 25.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, June 15.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, May 14.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, May 28.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Friday, May 27.—*Lapland.*
Friday, June 3.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, June 24.—*Finland.*

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Saturday, June 18.—*Grey County.*

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